FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 065 *6 April 1981*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Press Association Assails Growing Press Controls A 1
IDB Releases Report to Upcoming Assembly in Spain A 2

ARGENTINA

New Sub-Cabinet Officials Sworn in 29 Mar [HERALD 30 Mar] B 1
Air Force Commander Assails High Interest Rates B 2
Briefs: 1981 Grain Crop B 2

BOLIVIA

Control of Cocaine Trafficking Intensified [PRESENCIA 18 Mar] C 1
Arce Gomez Denies Trafficking C 1
Financing of Red Brigades C 2
Minister Denies Drug Funds Used to Purchase Planes C 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Dismisses Possibility of Military Coup F 1
Answers Army Commander F 2
Church Agrees With Commander F 2
President Turbay Postpones Trip to USSR, PRC F 2
M-19 Says Leader Marino Ospina Still Alive F 3

ECUADOR

Cuba's Explanation of Embassy Incident Accepted G 1
Official Discusses Peru Minister's Border Remarks G 1
Border With Peru Reported Reopened 2 April G 1

PERU

Minister Views Ecuador's Stance on Border Dispute J 1
Aeronautics Chief Denies Combat Strength Buildup J 1
[EL COMERCIO 26 Mar]
Deputy Concerned by Presence of Soviet Ships J 2
Terrorists Attacks Five School Buildings J 2

MEXACO

Defense Secretary Sees No Threat in U.S. Exercises M 1
Foreign Secretariat To Campaign Against Repression M 1
Pemex Reports Oil Products Export Figures M 1
Oil Prices Lowered M 2
Official on Oil Price Policy M 2
Briefs: Medical Aid to Nicaragua M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Requests British Troops in Wake of Riots P 1
Deaths, Injuries, Violence P 1
Key Installations Under Guard P 1

COSTA RICA

Cuban Diplomats Implicated in Arms Trafficking P 2
Authorities Deny Nicaraguan Violation of Territory P 2
Union Officials Protest Arrest of Guatemalans P 3

EL SALVADOR

U.S. Embassy Machinegunned; No Casualtiess P 3
Duarte Meets Press, Comments on Various Issues P 3
Reveals Arms Traffic Accord [Panama City LA PRENSA 3 Apr] P 3
Stresses 'Policical Problem' P 4
FMLN Willing To Seek Solution Through Mediation P 5
Weapons Surrender Unacceptable P 6
FMLN Says More Than 500 U.S. Advisers in Country [Havana] P 6
FMLN, FDR Reject Charges of Soviet Involvement P 7
[Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO 31 Mar]
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 10
Guerrilla Camp Dismantled [EL DIARIO DE HOY 3 Apr] P 10
Guazapa Operation Continued [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Apr] P 10
War Bulletin Issued [Havana] P 10
FMLN Sources Report 'Failure' of Army Operations P 11
Guerrilla Commander's Report P 11
Radio Venceremos Commentary P 11
Terrorists Raid DIARIO LATINO, Burn Machinery P 12
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 4 Apr]
Security Corps Members, Chauffeurs Murdered P 12
Archbishopric Defends Priests on Terrorist List P 13
Church Spokesman Reiterates Offer To Mediate P 14

GUATEMALA

Government Not Notified of Belize Border Closing P 14
Foreign Minister's Comments P 14
Truckers' Complaints P 15
Bomb Explodes in UK Consul's Garden; No Casualties P 16

HONDURAS

Ranking Military Officer Rules Out Possible Coup P 16
Political Parties Condemn Latest Violence P 16

NICARAGUA

Various Sectors Criticize U.S. Aid Cutback P 17
Junta Coordinator Ortega P 17
Sandinist Front Secretary P 17
MDN's Alfonso Robelo P 18
Social Christian Party P 18
CSN, FPR Appeal P 19
Sandinist Youth Leader P 20
Other Groups P 20
Radio Sandino Commentary P 21

Groups Demonstrate in Front of U.S. Embassy P 22
'Moderate Opponents' of Regime P 22
U.S. Citizens' Protest P 22
'Letter of Dignity' Petition Denounces U.S. Policy P 22
Chamorro Comments on Press Freedom, U.S. Aid Cut P 23
Some U.S. Companies To Continue Doing Business P 24
Canada Reportedly To Continue Economic Aid P 24
Carazo CST Urges Workers To Join Sandinist Militia P 24
New Militia Battalion Being Formed in Leon P 25
Omar Cabezas Urges Women To Fight U.S. Imperialism P 25

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Denies Advisers in Liberia Q 1
Malmierca to India for Nonaligned Meeting Q 1
Party Delegation Named to Bulgarian CP Congress Q 1
Socialist Countries Airlines Meeting Ends Q 1
Intersputnik Experts End Meeting With Protocol Q 1
Nonaligned Countries To Attend Fisheries Meeting Q 2
Sugarcane Diseases Meeting Ends in Havana Q 2
U.S. Accused of 'Sabotage' in LOS Conference Q 2
Hungarian Assembly Vice President Arrives Q 3
Received by Malmierca Q 4
Received by Blas Roca Q 4
Uruguayan Front Leader Urges Renewed Solidarity Q 4
International Cooperation Agreements Signed Q 4
GDR Documents Q 4
GDR Geological Study Q 5
Tanzania Protocol Q 5
Cuba Celebrates Fifth Angolan Anniversary Q 5
Cuban Communist Party Greets LPRP Anniversary Q 6

PRESS ASSOCIATION ASSAILS GROWING PRESS CONTROLS

FL031920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1903 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 3 Apr (CANA)--Journalists of the Americas continue to face threats and pressures from many sources, whether these come with the speed and finality of a bullet, or simply erode more slowly, but no less finally, the freedom to gather, publish and comment on the news. The Inter-American Press Association made that assessment at its mid-year meeting which (?ended here) yesterday.

A statement said: "Violence and insecurity are still the worst plagues on America's journalism. Nowhere is this more evident than in El Salvador, where the number of dead or maimed or self-exiled journalists mounts daily." While some of these cases result from the "war-zone" environment in that country, there is no doubt that other journalists there are well-chosen targets of violence from both extremist and official origin. In Guatemala, rampant terrorism has led to the murders of 12 journalists and another 45 have sought exile in the face of threats.

The common threat running through many of the challenges to Americas' journalists as revealed at the Barbados meeting of the Inter-American Press Association, is one of control over what journalists would write or say.

The theoretical basis for many of these attempts at control appears to come from the seemingly endless and sometimes almost clandestine attempts in UNESCO to encourage governments to influence journalists and provide them so-called "protection." Proposals for a new world information order, an international code of ethics, licensing, responsibility of reporters and so forth continue to generate from UNESCO despite any possibility of agreement or even compromise on them at the international level.

We can only conclude that these proposals, such as one to establish reporter identity cards and ethics standards at a recent UNESCO communications conference in Paris revealed to the IAPA only 2 weeks prior to its opening, are made primarily for the impact they will have on official controls at the individual national level.

Unfortunately, the country-by-country review of the IAPA's freedom of press committee confirms the considerable success of this strategy. Despite vehement protests by the IAPA, compulsory licensing of journalists spreads in the Americas, especially in democratic countries where governments, while espousing allegiance to press freedom, have resorted to this subtle but potentially effective means of controlling newspersons.

It is possible that not all these governments intend to influence journalists. However, forcing reporters to obtain a license from the state or certain organizations called "colegios" places them at the whim of any government or ruling group.

The freedom of the press committees review reveals compulsory licensing now exists by law in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela. Proposed laws are at various stages in several other countries.

Political violence and terrorism also account for fear and self-censorship among journalists in Nicaragua, Haiti, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. The government of Nicaragua is creating an atmosphere of violence towards the media and does not provide sufficient security for the opposition press, particularly the electronic media. Two opposition radio stations were destroyed by unnamed parties and a third badly damaged. The absence of security also has interrupted the production and distribution of the daily LA PRENSA. The Nicaraguan Government also has banned all stories on police or military abuses.

More violence also struck 26 March in Brazil in the form of a terrorist attack on TRIBUNA DE IMPRENSA. And the situation in Argentina, while improved, does not remove journalists from the dangers of arbitrariness.

Reports revealed little change in the discouraging situation in Paraguay, where journalists continue to be the subject of arbitrary arrest, detention or disappearance.

In Grenada, the country's only newspaper, THE TORCHLIGHT, remains closed and the government plans to take it over.

Totalitarian Cuba has no press at all. And in Bolivia, PRESENCIA was shut down briefly, restrictions continue on the dissemination of information and expelled journalists still cannot return.

Despite this bleak picture, the IAPA Freedom of Press Committee maintains an optimistic outlook. The absence of significant new challenges to press freedom in several countries, the return of Lima's confiscated dailies to their owners after 6 years, the appearance of an independent daily in Panama and the closing of Brazil's office of censorship are positive signs which encourage us to continue our unceasing struggle. The fight is worthwhile, and we feel it must go on for the good of newspapers as well as the benefit of all the peoples of the Americas.

IDB RELEASES REPORT TO UPCOMING ASSEMBLY IN SPAIN

FL041615 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1523 GMT 4 Apr 81

[By Amado Espitia E.]

[Excerpts] Madrid, Spain, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The oil financing services offered by Mexico, Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago for the benefit of the oil-importing countries of Central America and the Caribbean will greatly lessen the effects of new oil prices on the balance of payments of these nations.

Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), noted this in his annual report to the 22d IDB governors conference which opens here on Monday. The report also says the IDB made loans to Mexico in 1980 amounting to $283,977,000.

The report emphasizes that the action of Mexico, Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago is extremely important since financing of oil imports creates immediate serious problems for several Latin American countries. It explains that the region's oil exports in 1979 reached 1.1 billion barrels while the volume of imports was 602 million.

Elsewhere in the report, Ortiz Mena says the unprecedented resources that the bank earmarked for the development of Latin America coincided with a year [presumably 1980] of sustained expansion of the economy in Latin America whose Gross National Product recorded a growth of around 5 percent. This growth rate was achieved against the background of a generally unfavorable international economic situation and increased internal and external inflationary pressures.

He further notes that the balance of payments of the oil-importing countries was unfavorable to to a reduction of the growth rate of exports caused primarily by the sustained recession of the industrialized economies, deterioration of trade prices and high interest rates.

In the section on Mexico, the IDB president explains that the credits granted to this country will be used for potable water supply for the capital, fisheries development, irrigation infrastructure projects, exports financing and the fight against livestock diseases.

NEW SUB-CABINET OFFICIALS SWORN IN 29 MAR

PY052025 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Mar 81 p 7

[Excerpts] The 13 cabinet ministers chosen by President Roberto Viola to accompany him in this second stage of the process of national reorganization were sworn in by the new president at a ceremony at Government House at noon yesterday.

The full list of national authorities confirmed in their posts yesterday under the administration of President Roberto Viola was as follows:

State secretaries: Intelligence, General Carlos R. Martinez. Presidential, General Santiago L. Martella. Planning, Brigadier Jose Miret. Public information, General Raul Ortiz.

State Undersecretaries:

--Treasury and Finance Ministry: Treasury, Jorge Berardi. Finance, Hugo Lamonica. Economic planning, Horacio Arce. Administrative coordination, Osvaldo Satuainm.

--Trade and Maritime Interests Ministry: Negotiations and international organizations, Alfredo Esposito. Foreign trade and industrial integration, Jorge Raul Caminotti. Marketing, Alberto de las Carreras. Maritime interests, Admiral Alberto Barbich. Technical, Rolando Rafael Fazio.

--Interior Ministry: Interior, Retired General Adan Jose Alonso. Institutional afffairs, Eduardo Cesar Pourciel.

--Public Health Ministry: Social medicine, Dr Santiago Hector Valdez. Health promotion, aid and rehabilitation, Commodore Enrique Orestes Adorni. Training and research, Ricardo R. Rodriguez.

--Culture and Education Ministry: Education, Juan Alberto Pardo. Culture, Julio Cesar Gancedo. University affairs, Raul Roque Cruz. Science and technology, Rogelio Rodriguez Vera.

--Industry and Mining Ministry: Industrial development, Jorge Gaibisso. Technical-administrative coordination, Juan Carlos Cassagne.

--Public Works and Services Ministry: Fuel, Guillermo Wallbrecher. Public works, Dante Guerrero. Energy, Bernardo Bronstein. Transport, Evar Alberto Perez Leiros. Water resources, Hermes Jaquened. Communication and planning, Alberto Joaquin Ubalde.

--Agriculture and Livestock Ministry: Agriculture, Victor Hugo Santirso. Livestock, Ubaldo Abel Farias.

--Justice Ministry: Justice, Francisco Duranona y Vedia. (Only undersecretary appointed at the ministry as of yesterday).

--Social Aid Ministry: Sports, Santiago Leyden. Minors and family, Mario Rusak.

--Foreign Ministry: Foreign affairs, Ambassador Enrique Ross. International economic affairs, Ambassador Juan Manuel Figueredo Antequeda. Technical and administrative coordination, Colonel Carlos Alberto Nunez.

--Defense Ministry: Defense, Jorge Antonio Mario Monzo. (Only undersecretary appointed at the ministry as of yesterday).

--Labor Ministry: Labor, retired Commodore Hector Raul Pedrerol. Coordination and planning, retired Colonel Ricardo Humberto Garcia del Hoyo.

Central Bank president: Julio Gomez.

National Bank president: Carlos Conrado Helbling.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ASSAILS HIGH INTEREST RATES

PY030400 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2331 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] La Rioja, 1 Apr (NA)--Air Force Commander Lt. Gen Omar Graffigna admitted here today that the high interest rates "do not help in reactivating the productive apparatus," and expressed his conviction that "a realistic exchange balance will be achieved." because "otherwise it will be very difficult for us to export our products and we will continue importing in excess."

In remarks he made to the press just before returning to the federal capital after having supervised here a health operation carried out by the air force, Graffigna stated that the current economic situation "must be assessed taking into account six basic points."

First, the armed forces have ratified the objectives in the economic area as established in the documents of March 1976 and second, the method of implementing that economic policy is in the hands of the national executive branch," Graffigna stated.

The third point refers to "the need to continue with the reactivation of the productive mechanism, because it is essential, because without it we are not going to achieve those objectives and then we are goint to have all kinds of problems."

"The fourth point," he added, "is our hope that all will make a serious and real effort--not just talk about it--to reduce public expenditures in all sectors, expenditures which often exceed what is strictly necessary."

As the fifth point he indicated that the interest rates "are excessively high," which "will not help reactivate the productive apparatus" and concluded that "we must set a realistic exchange rate because otherwise it will be very difficult for us to export our products, and we will continue importing in excess."

Graffigna then expressed his optimism, stating that "I feel that all Argentines are contributing to the process furthering the wellbeing of the fatherland and reorganizing many things." After this--in answer to a question--he admitted that he had not read the message delivered on Monday by President Roberto Viola. "I have only seen some comments and headlines on the newspapers, and from that I thought it was very good and realistic," he stated.

The air force commander had supervised in the Department of San Blas de los Sauces, northern part of the province, a social operation through which some 14,000 persons were helped with medical and dental treatment.

Approximately 500 doctors, dentists and socials workers from the Health and the Education and Culture Ministries participated in this task with the support of air force troops.

BRIEFS

1981 GRAIN CROP--(NA)--This season's grain harvest is expected to be 36.1 millions tons, thus breaking by 13.9 percent the present record of 31.7 million tons established in the 1976/77 season, it was revealed in an economic report released yesterday by the Banco Ganadero Argentino. The main reason for the expected record harvest is the marked increased (75.8 percent) in the yield of coarse grain compared to last year, whereas the fine grain harvest is expected to be down by 7.4 percent, sources said. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Apr 81 p 9 PY]

CONTROL OF DRUG TRAFFICKING INTENSIFIED

PY020105 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] Col David Fernandez, director of the National Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs, has stated that this organization will ask for more resources for its budget with the objective of increasing the number of personnel and means in order to intensify the struggle against cocaine manufacturing and drug trafficking. He said that the joint operation being carried out with the armed forces has allowed careful planning of that operation and that there have been some significant initial achievments, thus giving them some assurance that this illegal activity can be definitely eradicated from the country.

At a press conference held yesterday, Colonel Fernandez reported that Col Arturo Doria Medina, the armed forces coordinator, as director of the Council for Struggle Against Drug Trafficking, will be charged with the coordination of actions and with the joint planning of the antidrug campaign. He also said that prosecutor Anibal Miranda has been designated to work at the National Board for the Control of Dangerous Drugs and to file the appropriate charges in each case discovered.

The colonel reported that in the joint operations carried out during the past few days, several persons were captured who were apparently involved in manufacturing cocaine and in selling coca to other manufacturers. Two drug traffickers were also detained. For reasons of investigations, the names of these drug traffickers were not released.

Summing up the results of the latest operations, he also reported that on Monday, in Santa Cruz, the armed forces seized 15 kg of cocaine. In Sucre, the same day, 60 kg of cocaine were seized. He stated: "As you can see, the campaign carried out by the commission in its struggle against drug trafficking is yielding very positive results."

He added that 200 barrels of coca were burned in Yacuiba, and on Monday, 80,000 kg of coca were seized in Sacaba and that six persons were captured. This case, he added, is undergoing thorough investigation. Colonel Doria Medina also explained how the main coca distribution centers and their branches will deal with the so-called coca chewers.

This system, he said, will be established throughout the country and a given price will be set which will be directly related to the distance to the production centers. He added that this measure will avoid speculation in price, which in some parts of the country is more than 300 pesos per pound of coca. This price regulation will seek to favor the mineworkers who are the main consumers, he stated.

He also said that the commission for the struggle against drug trafficking will be composed within the next few days, and that the personnel are being selected for that purpose.

Prosecutor Miranda, in conclusion, explained that he will be responsible for filing legal charges on each case discovered so as to meet police demands regarding presentation of facts, the corpus delicti, and the detainees, if there are any. He indicated that, in this manner, we will avoid irregularities which have been committed and which have been cited by the accused persons to avoid prosecution.

Arce Gomez Denies Trafficking

PY011350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Col Luis Arce Gomez, former commander of the Army Military School, has categorically denied that he is involved in cocaine trafficking, and has asserted that the articles published in the United States show that there is a plot among extremists who try to discredit the National Reconstruction Government abroad.

Colonel Arce Gomez confirmed that the entire American press had been contacted and that he had even received a proposal from Wallace that he could produce a program on one of the American television channels at a cost of $50,000. Arce Gomez refused to pay the price and asserted that the ultraleft paid it and that the campaign to discredit the armed forces government was then initiated, a campaign in which even Gen Luis Garcia Meza was attacked.

The former interior minister and former commander of the military school made these statements when answering questions by newsmen regarding rumors circulating throughout the country that he and other Bolivian officers are involved in drug trafficking.

In other remarks, Colonel Arce Gomez said he had asked for a leave of absence from the armed forces to be able to assume his defense against charges related to international drug trafficking leveled against him in foreign news media.

Financing of Red Brigades

PY011910 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1653 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 1 Apr (LATIN)--The chairman of an international anticommunist organization has stated that the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reported that funds from drug trafficking in Bolivia have been supplied to the Italian Red Brigade to finance their extremist activities.

South Korean Col (Bo Hui Pak), chairman of the so-called International Cause Organization, said last night during a press conference that the Bolivian Government has evidence and documents proving that money has been supplied to the Red Brigades, the largest Italian leftwing guerrilla group.

The South Korean military officer said that this information was relayed to him by Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya during meeting held yesterday.

The meeting took place shortly before the opening of a seminar sponsored by the anti-communist organization to further the struggle against international communism.

(Hui Pak), who is visiting Bolivia, has met with the highest-ranking government authorities, including Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, in whose honor he gave a reception.

When asked about the matter, the Bolivian Foreign Ministry made no comment.

MINISTER DENIES DRUG FUNDS USED TO PURCHASE PLANES

PY031444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1355 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 3 Apr (AFP)--The Bolivian aeronautics minister, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has described as science fiction the report published by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK to the effect that Bolivia is about to purchase 11 Mirage planes with money obtained from drug trafficking. Bernal Pereira indicated that the charges made by the U.S. magazine were ridiculous. He admitted, however, that Bolivia is planning to purchase planes, but only within the possibilities afforded by the national treasury.

TURBAY DISMISSES POSSIBILITY OF MILITARY COUP

PA040033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2037 GMT 2 Apr 81

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Text] Bogota, 2 Apr (EFE)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today dismissed the possibility that a coup might be staged in this country, adding that those who believe in such a possibility are mistaken because the armed forces are democratic and loyal to the constitution.

The president dismissed the possibility of a military coup at a news conference held in Narino Palace for the Italian newsmen accompanying President Alessandro Pertini.

The idea of a coup was suggested last week by writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez shortly before leaving for Mexico under "diplomatic protection," because the army had allegedly ordered his detention to interrogate him in connection with his alleged ties with the 19 April Movement.

Turbay Ayala said emphatically that there is no danger that a coup might be staged in Colombia. He added that Garcia Marquez "is wrong about the professional nature of the Colombian Armed Forces."

"In this democracy one can express one's opinions or place oneself in the most extreme opposition in accordance with the constitution and the law without being bothered, while enjoying all the constitutional guarantees," the president affirmed.

Furthermore, he added that if Garcia Marquez wants to come to Colombia to head an opposition group, he can do so, "but I understand that he prefers or admires a different type of government, such as Havana's, with which he sympathizes greatly and where surely in his opinion, he finds more freedoms and guarantees for his activities."

Turbay then referred to an editorial written by Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, according to which the country needs urgent political, social and economic changes.

Turbay indicated that he can neither enter into people's minds nor discuss his premonitions because "my policy is not based on premonitions but on reports and studies conducted on the public order situation."

According to him, it is not unforeseeable that terrorism, which has already been dealt very harsh blows by the Colombian Armed Forces, might seek to reemerge and deal new blows.

"We must obviously be prepared for that to the extent that one can adopt measures to prevent actions of this type."

General Landazabal Reyes' editorial says, among other things, that "the army can destroy the guerrilla militarily, but we are also sure that even under these favorable circumstances, subversion will continue unless the social, political and economic areas are modified."

Landazabal's editorial has elicited differing opinions from both the political and the military sectors.

Chamber of Representatives President Hernando Turbay Turbay said that ideas cannot be condemned and rejected the idea that General Landazabal Reyes made a serious mistake by voicing opinions that are proscribed for someone in his position.

For his part, former parliamentarian Apolinar Diaz Callejas has described as dangerous for the nation the editorial written by the high-ranking military officer, which was published today in the army's magazine and warns the country about a prolonged battle against subversion.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Comacho Leyva said that too much is being read into Landazabal's commentary.

Camacho Leyva said in conclusion that, although the country is not in danger, subversion must be controlled.

Answers Army Commander

PA031235 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has said that social problems do not justify terrorism. He said so upon questioning an editorial by Army Commander Fernando Landazabal Reyes.

During a news conference at Narino Palace, Turbay said there is not a single country in the world that is not suffering from terrorism. At least two-thirds of the world is facing problems (?and) social tensions. If we were to accept the thesis that social problems justify subversion, we would reach a point where two-thirds of the world would have to be up in arms against their legitimate governments, the president stressed.

Church Agrees With Commanders

PA040426 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Pamplona, Colombia, 3 Apr (EFE)--The Colombian Catholic Church today agreed with Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, Colombian Army commander in chief, who last Wednesday asked for changes in the nation's social and economic structures.

Msgr Mario Rebollo, president of the Colombian Episcopal Conference, said that subversion with all its atrocities and violent characteristics must be rejected, "but we must bear in mind that this phenomenon could be the result of a serious state of injustice which we must definitely face."

Monsignor Rebollo added that "as long as social and economic measures are not implemented and a new state of justice established, we will always have the problem of subversion."

"The nation cannot continue on the same path because the demonstrations of violence and immorality are indications that the country needs profound changes," Monsignor Rebollo said.

Monsignor Rebollo's statement virtually supports General Landazabal's position regarding the changes the country needs to make in its system and in the struggle against the guerrillas as a solution to the demands of Colombians.

PRESIDENT TURBAY POSTPONES TRIP TO USSR, PRC

PA041923 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has postponed his planned trip to Moscow and Beijing "for reasons of public interest," the Government Palace announced here tonight.

The official communique states:

"Despite the importance of his trip to Moscow and Beijing, where he had been kindly and insistently invited by the governments of the two socialist superpowers, the president of the republic is obliged to postponed it indefinitely due to various reasons of public interest."

"President Turbay Ayala," the government bulletin added, "has apologized to his hosts with whom agreements had been made for the signing of very significant documents in the area of commercial exchange and technical and financial cooperation."

"The government is aware that in view of the seriousness and reiteration of the aforementioned invitations, the suspension of the presidential visit could cause the stagnation of programs of singular interest to our country."

"Nevertheless, President Turbay Ayala hopes that the governments of Moscow and Beijing will understand the reasons that have led to the suspension of these two international visits that are so useful for the strengthening of relations with the socialist world and so advisable for the international prestige of the republic, a suspension that does not involve a concession to those who are unaware of the importance of the planned trip but which is due to circumstances of greater solidity and foundation."

Turbay Ayala was to have left on his trip to Moscow on 11 April. He was to have arrived in Moscow on 14 April after "technical stopovers" in other countries.

M-19 SAYS LEADER MARINO OSPINA STILL ALIVE

PA040351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Apr (AFP)--The Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19) announced today that its leader, Ivan Marino Ospina, second in the hierarchy of the high command, is alive and is heading an M-19 column somewhere in this country.

Some 3 weeks ago, a rumor circulated in Colombia to the effect that Marino Ospina had been killed near the border with Ecuador during fighting between M-19 guerrillas and the army.

In that operation, 16 guerrillas were killed and 75 others arrested. At the same time, a shipment of weapons that the guerrilla group had purchased in Portugal and was attempting to bring into the country from the Pacific coast was confiscated.

The M-19 today sent clandestinely to the newspapers and international news agencies in Bogota a communique in which it states that Marino Ospina, who escaped from the Modelo jail in this capital, is alive and ready for combat.

In addition, the M-19 supplied two color photographs showing the guerrilla chief in a mountainous area wearing military clothing and carrying a large amount of war materiel.

The subversive group said nothing about the death of Elmer Marin Marin, another of its leaders who, according to the army, was killed in combat in the northwestern province of Antioquia a few days ago.

CUBA'S EXPLANATION OF EMBASSY INCIDENT ACCEPTED

PA040240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Quito, 3 Apr (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Government has accepted the explanations given by Cuba following the dislodging of 14 persons who occupied the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana on 23 February and asked for political asylum.

This is stated in a note Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera addressed today to Fernando Flores, Cuban ambassador to Ecuador, in response to a note he had received from Cuba Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon a week ago.

Barrera stresses in his note that the commitment (Cuba) has undertaken to respect Ecuador's position of protecting the people who occupied the embassy in Havana is satisfactory. The note adds that, however, Ecuador will assign high priority to the humane and judicial treatment given to these people, who are now being held in Cuba, as well as to the result of the trial and the degree to which the Ecuadorean protection is applied, according to the commitment undertaken by Cuba.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister has decided not to send Jorge Perez Concha, Ecuadorean ambassador to Cuba, back to Havana and to leave embassy counsellor Francisco Proano there as charge d'affaires. The note says that "Ecuador expects relations between the two countries to unfold in a climate of mutual respect and scrupulous and reciprocal observance of the principles of nonintervention and other principles that regulate and serve as the basis for a friendly coexistence."

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PERU MINISTER'S BORDER REMARKS

PA041800 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has discussed remarks made by his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella, on the border issue. He said that the remarks are directed at hiding his diplomatic fialure from the Peruvian people and justifying noncompliance with the agreements entered into by his government. Arias Stella has insisted on arbitrarily stating that the boundary between Ecuador and Peru is the Condor Mountain Range. In view of that, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Barrera Valverde thought it appropriate for some Peruvian Government official to answer the following questions: What international agreement points out the Condor Mountain Range as the border between the two countries? Why has Peru erfused to look into the real situation of the area since 1947 when the width of the (Senepa) River--which eliminates the Zamora-Santiago dividing line--was initially learned of? What value can those markers have based on the supposition of the existence of a geographic formation which didn't exist? How can the 1942 convention and a 1945 ruling settle a matter which arose in 1947?

BORDER WITH PERU REPORTED REOPENED 2 April

PA031505 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Apanish 1230 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] As decided by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, the border was reopened yesterday at 1227 at the Huaquillas International Bridge and in Aguas Verdes, Peru.

The provincial migration and aliens office chief was in charge of reopening the border. He was accompanied by the Ecuadorean consul in Tumbes, Jorge Estepini, El Oro Deputy Clemedes Oleade Cordoba and National Public Information Secretariat correspondent Francisco Benitez.

MINISTER VIEWS ECUADOR'S STANCE ON BORDER DISPUTE

PY032044 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that it is very encouraging that the Ecuadorean Government now recognizes the validity of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol regarding the borders between the two countries. In an exclusive statement to the daily EL COMERCIO of this capital the minister also said that he feels hopeful that Ecuador will agree to resuming with Peru the border demarcation still lacking in the Condor Mountain Range, where the recent armed incidents between the two nations took place.

Arias Stella said that it is very meaningful and encouraging that Ecuador has thought over its earlier attitude and is now recognizing the validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and the demarcation of 1,600 km of the rest of the common border, which has been done according to the protocol. We have gained something, he said, and I feel hopeful that Ecuador will agree to comply with the Rio Protocol by resuming together with us the demarcation of this short final stretch of 78 km that remains. He then stated: "There are vast and promising possibilities of cooperation between our two countries in all fields, and the feeling of peace and friendship that we Peruvians harbor toward Ecuador are equally great."

The minister spoke at length about Ecuadorean position that the watershed between the Zamora and Santiago rivers does not exist, for which reason the placing of border markers was not completed. The foreign minister explained: In fact, Ecuador invented the pretext that there is no watershed in order to refuse to continue placing the border markers that were still missing in the Condor Range.

He added: The remarkable thing about the Ecuadorean attitude is that the joint commission continued working in that mountain range after the handing over of the U.S. map of the range, and placed two more markers there 10 months later with all the stipulated requirements. In September 1948, 17 months after that map had been received, the Peruvian and Ecuadorean presidents of the joint commission indicated the area lying between the Cusumaza-Bumbuisa and the Cunhuime Sur markers as a work zone in accordance with the decision of the arbiter Dias de Aguiar.

He added that not until the middle of 1949 did the Quito Foreign Ministry discover that there could possibly be difficulties if there were no watershed, but the joint commission continued working and placed seven more border markers, the last of them on 20 November 1950. Between the latter, which was called 20 de Noviembre, and the Cunhuime Sur marker there is a distance of 78 km, which is the last stretch which is still to be demarcated, after all the border between the two countries, over 1,600 km, has been finished, the foreign minister said.

He concluded by asserting that the watershed, denied by Ecuador and mentioned in the Rio Protocol simply as a point of reference, does exist.

AERONAUTICS CHIEF DENIES COMBAT STRENGTH BUILDUP

PA041843 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Aeronautics Minister Lt Gen Jose Gaglaiardi stated yesterday that "if it is confirmed that Ecuador has bought Kfir warplanes, Peru will find itself compelled to buy as many planes to maintain combat capacity."

The minister noted that reports on Ecuador purchasing planes are only speculation since the information has not been confirmed or verified.

Gagliardi told newsmen that Peru does not want to increase its combat strength "because we are not a country of soldiers and do not favor militarism."

In this regard, he called on Ecuador to think carefully, so that instead of spending money on weapons, the two nations can use their economic resources to solve their priority needs.

Regarding Peru's border problems with Ecuador, the minister said that the road the two countries have taken--with good will and the participation of the guarantor countries--is the most suitable.

After attending a ceremony on occasion of the 12th anniversary of the creation of the National Metereological and Hydrigraphic Service, Gagliardi stated:

"Perhaps, we will be able to find suitable and lasting solutions to the economic problems that have the worst effects on the poorest sectors of our two nationls."

DEPUTY CONCERNED BY PRESENCE OF SOVIET SHIPS

PY041604 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Peruvian Deputy (Luis Laroux) has stated that Russian fishing ships have no authorization to fish in waters off Calao port.

[Begin (Luis Laroux) recording] I asked the Navy Ministry and the Fishery Ministry to make an investigation, since I have personally seen 14 Russian ships which, according to local fishermen, were fishing on a large scale within the 200-mile limit near Callao port. The fishermen reported that these Russian fishing ships were plundering our seas of anchovies, sardines, [name indistinct] and mackerel.

Since fish is a staple in the family basket of the poor in Peru because ot its high protein value and low cost, and because Peruvian fishermen were even losing their jobs since there were no more fish left, we requested an investigation.

The Navy Ministry stated categorically that these Russian fishing ships have no authorization to fish off the coast of Callao. If there are, therefore, new reports about the presence of Russian fishing ships operating off the coast of Callao or along Peru's Pacific Coast, I will ask Congress to carry out another investigation in this regard. [end recording]

TERRORISTS ATTACK FIVE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

PY021912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 2 Apr (AFP)--Early yesterday morning a series of five dynamite attacks were perpetrated against four education centers and a parish office in the Peruvian capital, damaging the building seriously. The alleged authors of the attack were arrested.

The wave of attacks started early yesterday morning, Monday [as received], the first day of the school year, when a group of unidentified individuals hurled an explosive device at education center No 1 in the Lince district. The police reported that the explosion destroyed the main door and a few windows.

The police seized an explosive device and subversive propaganda from 23-year-old Demetrio Eduardo Palomino Ladron de Guevara, student of the Ayacucho University, and 27-year-old shoemaker Honorio Pedro Egusquiza, who are being held as alleged authors of the attacks.

Terrorist attacks which had been quite frequent throughout last year practically stopped as of 6 March when the law on terrorism, which severely punishes those responsible, was approved.

DEFENSE SECRETARY SEES NO THREAT IN U.S. EXERCISES

PA051442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0602 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr (AFP)--Mexican Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan said here today that the exercises begun by the U.S. Army Thursday near the Mexican border "should not trouble us."

"National sovereignty is not threatened by these exercises," the military chief added. He was referring to the war games being carried out by the U.S. Army near El Paso, games which, it was learned here, are costing $13 million and involve 30,000 men.

Galvan also denied that the operation could be considered as preparations "in connection with the convulsive situation in Central America."

However, Mexican opposition political parties have said that the maneuvers constitute "a form of pressure against Mexico."

For his part, Rafael Cervantes, deputy for the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), said that while it is true that maneuvers of this type are used as intimidation, "in this case they should be considered routine because relations between the two countries have not reached such extremes as to merit the use of such methods."

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST REPRESSION

PA041516 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The Foreign Relations Secretariat multilateral affairs director has announced that Mexico will seek ways to fight against the increasingly refined forms of repression carried out in many countries, particularly in Central and South America. He said that it was necessary to stop this vicious spiral because terrorism is a reply to repression and repression an action to stop terrorism.

He also said Mexico is participating actively in drafting laws which will guarantee the rights of the people against all forms of torture. In this respect, he said that the increasing display of aggressiveness in many countries demands an intensive effort in legal areas to guarantee human rights which are being constantly violated.

PEMEX REPORTS OIL PRODUCTS EXPORT FIGURES

FL032028 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1918 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The 1980 trade balance of oil and petrochemical products was favorable to Mexico by 221,827,700,000 pesos. This represents a 180-percent increase over the previous year which also was favorable, having amounted to 79,264,300,000 pesos. This is contained in a report released by Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) this morning. The report said that the value of exports in 1980 was 191 percent more than in 1979, having increased from 91,690,900,000 pesos to 239,243,900,000 pesos.

As in the previous year, crude oil was the predominant export commodity with an average daily volume of 827,750 barrels, or 55 percent more than in 1979. The revenue from that amounted to 217,334,800,000 million pesos for a 148-percent increase over the previous year.

This larger increase in value over volume is due to higher export prices during the year.

In late-1979, Istmo crude oil was priced at $24.60 per barrel and Maya crude oil at $21.50, while in 1980 these prices rose to $38.50 and $34.50, respectively. Pemex reported that out of the total crude oil exports, Istmo accounted for 55.4 percent and Maya for 44.6 percent.

Pemex further reported that crude oil exports were shipped to 12 countries: Canada, the United States, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico and Brazil on the American Continent; Spain, France and Yugoslavia in Europe; and Japan and Israel. Pemex added that it has contracts with new customers which will be fulfilled in accordance with increased production until it reaches an average daily production for export of 1.5 million barrels. Taking into account the export of other petroleum and petrochemical products, the total number of countries to which Pemex exports were shipped in 1980 was 21.

The quasi-state enterprise also said that although crude oil continues to predominate in revenues derived from exports, its participation in total revenue dropped from 95.6 percent in 1979 to 91 percent in 1980. This was due to increased exports of other products such as fuel oil, natural gas and ammonia, and this allows for greater diversification of the structure of export products.

Pemex recalled the existence of the San Jose agreement signed by the presidents of Venezuela and Mexico which assures crude oil supplies to Central American and Caribbean countries. As a result, Mexico--through Pemex--has formalized 10 contracts with 10 countries of the region for oil supplies of up to 80,000 barrels daily.

Oil Prices Lowered

FL040143 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0054 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) today lowered the price of its export crude oil, Maya API [American Petroleum Institute] from $34.50 to $32.00 a barrel effective 1 April. The official announcement released by the enterprise indicates that the price was lowered because there is more supply than demand of the heavy crude oil. So far as light crude is concerned API Grade 34, its price continues to be $38.50, based on an agreement Pemex reached with its international customers for the second quarter of 1981.

Official on Oil Price Policy

PA022211 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The Pemex director has said that Mexico has taken a leading role in oil development worldwide. He added that the hydrocarbons price policy is not determined by outside interests, but is at the service of Mexicans.

He stated that Mexico never agreed with the paying of $1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas as the United States wanted. We, he said, set the price at $2.60, but the previous U.S. administration never accepted it.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL AID TO NICARAGUA--Mexico City, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexico will send a brigade of more than 100 doctors, nurses and specialists to Nicaragua to organize, direct and train the necessary personnel for a massive vaccination drive, particularly among children. The Mexican Social Security Institute will send an official to Managua on Tuesday to determine when the drive will begin. The institute will also supply Nicaragua with the necessary vaccines. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1724 GMT 3 Apr 81 FL]

BELIZE

PRICE REQUESTS BRITISH TROOPS IN WAKE OF RIOTS

PA051618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belize City, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Prime Minister George Price has requested the intervention of British troops to take charge of the situation in the wake of disturbances in which one person was killed, Manuel Vasquez, news director of Radio Belize, explained today.

Vasquez, radio spokesman for Price, told ACAN-EFE that the prime minister had to request military assistance to control the disturbances which shook this British colony for 72 hours.

The incidents were staged by opposition members who accuse Price of having "sold out to Guatemala" by accepting the "Anglo-Guatemalan bases of understanding" which will permit Belize's independence before the end of the year.

Vasquez said the martial law and curfew were determined by British Governor James Hennessy, who now has military control of Belize, although this does not mean Price has stopped governing.

The opposition has said it will continue to hold demonstrations despite the emergency measures.

Deaths, Injuries, Violence

FL041536 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 4 Apr (CANA)--Belize said today the toll from a week of violence included one policeman and two civilians killed, nine people injured, and more than 30 arrested, several of them Americans. The civilians were killed in shooting at Corozal, near the border with Mexico, when fighting broke out between government and opposition factions.

The policeman was shot dead in a gun accident and was buried yesterday, said a spokesman at the governor's office. He reported the country was calm today, with the security forces still patrolling and the situation rapidly returning to normal.

Most of those arrested were for breaking the night-time curfew, the official said. The curfew followed declaration of a state of emergency Thursday night by the government of Premier George Price. It was forced by widening industrial unrest and street violence by opposition elements protesting against the terms of an Anglo-Guatemalan agreement for ending Guatemala's century-old claim to Belizean territory.

The rioters broke into businesses and schools, stealing goods and damaging classroom furniture, and police used teargas against them. Local soldiers and police are patrolling with guns and batons. British troops are on the alert in barracks, following a short stint of policing the city yesterday while police were atteding the funeral of their colleague accidentally shot.

Key Installations Under Guard

FL032210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2201 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belomopan, Belize, 3 Apr (CANA)--One man was killed and eight others injured, some seriously, when Belizean Government and opposition supporters clashed in the northern town of Corozal last night. The police here said today.

Violence spread to Corozal, near the border with Mexico, from the cities of Belmopan and Belize City, where there have been violent protests against an Anglo-Guatemalan agreement on the latter's claim to this country.

Troops are guarding the airport and other key installations such as the radio station, petroleum and water storage tanks, and public utilities.

The premier has informed the British Government that inspite of the current difficulties, he wanted independence talks to open on schedule in London on Monday.

COSTA RICA

CUBAN DIPLOMATS IMPLICATED IN ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA040443 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The commission of Costa Rican deputies which is investigating the smuggling of arms for Nicaraguan and Salvadoran guerrillas has obtained numerous testimonies indicating that members of the personnel of the Cuban Consulate in San Jose were involved in the war against Somoza.

Officials who have access to the investigation have said that testimonies coincide in identifying some members of the consulate, whose names have not been disclosed, as participants in the coordination of the offensive against Somoza and, in some specific instances, as participants in the actual fighting against Somoza.

The testimonies received by the deputies refer to meetings held by the Cubans with officials of the Carazo administration and with officers of various nationalities who participated actively in the revolution.

The meetings were generally held in Guanacaste but some may have also been held in San Jose, the sources said.

According to official sources, the deputies, who are investigating the arms smuggling and the participation of Costa Rican citizens in guerrilla activities in Central America in response to a decision of the Legislative Assembly, have been in contact in the last few days with agents of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] in order to obtain information about an arms shipment loaded in Costa Rica and seized in Honduras while en route to El Salvador.

A group of people of various nationalities, including a Costa Rican called Rafael Mendez Castro, was arrested at the time the arms shipment was seized. Mendez was being held in Tegucigalpa but was released when a group hijacked a SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, S.A.] plane and demanded the release of 14 prisoners being held in Honduras in exchange for the plane.

The OIJ is now investigating the information given by Mendez to shed further light on the role some Costa Ricans may have played in the illegal arms trafficking in Central America.

AUTHORITIES DENY NICARAGUAN VIOLATION OF TERRITORY

PA041952 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The authorities of the northern command today denied the reports of residents of Guanacaste regarding the alleged violation of Costa Rican territory by Sandinist forces. Several residents of Virgen Santa Cecilia de la Cruz, in Guanacaste, have repeatedly charged that the Nicaraguans are building a road 1 km inside Costa Rica.

UNION OFFICIALS PROTEST ARREST OF GUATEMALANS

PA041946 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Jose Favio Aralla, secretary general of the National Association of Public Employees, and Fulton Arias Herrera, secretary general of the National Union Coordinating Board, have sent a letter to President Rodrigo Carazo protesting the arrest of several foreigners who, according to them, are refugees. Copies of the letter were sent to the news media and to the United Nations. The letter states: We ask for a public explanation of the arrest of national actor Fernando Carvallo Jimenez and of Israel Marquez and Miguel Albizurre, Guatemalan leaders of the Democratic Front Against Repression who have taken refuge in Costa Rica.

Arias Herrera and Aralla added: We demand their immediate release and we oppose the deportation of Marquez and Albizurre. We demand that their stay in Costa Rica be guaranteed.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; NO CASUALTIES

PA032124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2115 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador was machinegunned early this afternoon, according to a spokesman of that diplomatic mission. This was the fifth attack on the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador in the past 34 days.

Reports from persons near the scene of the incident revealed that at 1340, several persons from an empty lot opened fire against the embassy, located in northwest San Salvador.

On Wednesday night, an abortive attempt was made against the diplomatic mission when unknown elements fired "RPG-2" rockets hitting a credit union building without causing damage to the embassy.

Meanwhile, U.S. diplomats said an investigation is underway to determine whether the shots were in fact directed against that U.S. mission. There were no victims in this attempt and no organization has claimed responsibility for it.

In March, there were three attacks against the U.S. Embassy.

DUARTE MEETS PRESS, COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PA031737 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] "The Salvadoran Government never made a formal charge against Panama after a Panamanian Air Force plane carrying weapons and manned by Panamanian citizen Cesar Rodriguez was seized in our country because Col Adolfo Majano, a Salvadoran Armed Forces member at the time, made an arrangement with General Torrijos to prevent the movement of weapons to that country," Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte told this paper's director, Carlos Ernesto Gonzalez de la Lastra.

According to the president, El Salvador accepted the explanations given it because due to the very difficult situation it was experiencing at the time, his country was not in a position to open up several fronts.

Similar Attitude in Colombia

Duarte added that perhaps it was for this same reason that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala had adopted a similar attitude in Colombia. The Salvadoran president was referring to the serious incident in which Panama was recently implicated when several Panamanians, members of the Colombian 19 April guerrilla movement, were captured and Panama was charged with being an international arms traffic center for guerrilla groups.

According to President Duarte, Panamanian President Royo was deferential to him at the meeting held in Santa Marta, Colombia, and calls him frequently to keep abreast of the country's situation.

Commenting on relations between El Salvador and Nicaragua, President Duarte said his country "is willing to respect the Nicaraguan process and demands similar respect from Nicaragua."

Regarding the protests in the United States over U.S. aid to El Salvador, he added that he will make a trip to the United States to hold talks with several opinion groups so they can learn about the true Salvadoran situation.

Commenting on his government's programs, he said El Salvador is engaged in an economic survival program aimed at providing food to large sectors of the population and at constructing houses to satisfy the country's needs. One of his government's main concerns, he explained, is finding refuge and aid for 10,000 children orphaned as a result of violence.

The Agrarian Reform Continues

Explaining the agrarian reform program, he said 300 properties of more than 500 hectares each have been expropriated in this first stage. In order to carry out this work, the government employed its forces over a 3-month period.

The agrarian reform is currently engaged in a process of sectorization to grant some 15,000 property titles.

According to the Salvadoran president, the Salvadoran economy is based on five areas: agriculture, finance, agroindustrial production, marketing and industry. The government has intervened four of these five areas because to implement the agrarian reform it was essential to guarantee the financing, agroindustrial production and marketing of products. These reforms have been profound and represent a structural change in the country's economic situation. The president said more than 50 percent of El Salvador's industrial enterprises are closed and that the organization of mixed enterprises and cooperatives is being encouraged in those industries that have been closed.

Stresses 'Political Problem'

PA042318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 4 Apr 81

[By Juan Sierra Fonseca]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has reaffirmed his "political will" to establish a dialogue that may lead to the solution of the country's crisis "without the minorities imposing conditions on the government to the detriment of the majorities." The president made this statement to AFP. He talked with a gorup of foreign correspondents in the Camino Real Hotel in the Salvadoran capital. Hundreds of newsmen from throughout the world are staying in this hotel.

Duarte praised the efforts made by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of San Salvador, who has urged all sectors to participate in "a frank and sincere dialogue to stop the bloodshed that this small country has been experiencing for the past few months."

Duarte said: "I respect all these opinions but I think the country should see the crisis not as a military war but as a political problem. For this reason, we believe that the best solution could be found through representative elections that will truly reflect the people's will."

The Salvadoran president said that "when we speak of a dialogue, this does not mean negotiations and there should be no confusion about this because there are various parties interested in taking part of the pie and we are looking for the best way out to the advantage of all the Salvadorans."

According to Duarte, "the government is taking the best steps to face the crisis generated by the continuous harassment of the guerrillas in the production areas and to look after the needs of many people who live in the countryside."

Duarte said that "El Salvador is maintaining its economic level. The country continues producing and right now all the credits, as well as the technical assistance for the harvest season have been distributed according to plans to take care of the needs of the cities."

The Salvadoran president sees the agrarian reform process as "Aladdin's magic lamp" that will solve the big problems affecting the smallest country on the American Continent. "Our biggest efforts," Duarte added, "are aimed at satisfying the needs of the peasants to achieve an increase in national production levels in the near future."

Duarte admitted that the country's financial situation is serious at this moment, especially its balance of payments. However, he said, "the government is not letting up in its search for credits from international organizations to acquire the necessary resources to solve the financial problems that will come up this year."

Regarding the domestic front, Duarte said that the first phase of the agrarian transformation process is being consolidated in 1981. He noted, however, that "it is necessary to completely counteract the guerrillas so that the country may normally march to the goal of economic improvement and general well-being."

Duarte justified the U.S. military aid, noting that it is not the same "to seek institutional aid on a nation-to nation basis as it is to encourage international intervention in favor of subversive movements that threaten the government and the life and peace of a nation."

Duarte said that "the Honduran Army has not intervened to support the Salvadoran Armed Forces and to fight the guerrillas." He added: "The Honduran troops, in the exercise and defense of their sovereignty, fulfill their duty of protecting their borders so that they are not surprised and become involved in a situation like the one we Salvadorans are unfortunately enduring now."

Napoleon Duarte concluded by stating that "at this moment, El Salvador is on the road to a normal situation, to a situation of liberties guaranteed by a government that has common sense and that meets the interests and needs of the people."

FMLN WILLING TO SEEK SOLUTION THROUGH MEDIATION

FL040207 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0105 GMT 4 Apr 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) announced here today that it is willing to start a mediation process that would be aimed at seeking a political solution to reestablish peace and democracy in El Salvador.

Victory Mata, FMLN representative in Mexico, explained at a press conference that it is impossible to initiate a dialogue between the revolutionary forces and Salvadoran military junta because the junta is manipulated by external interests.

Mata further explained that the FMLN will accept mediation only when there is an end to the repression and violence which has cost the lives of 5,000 victims in the first months of the year.

Mata said it was acceptable that certain countries, like Mexico, are willing to serve as mediator in the Salvadoran conflict. He added that their willingness is a positive attitude to preserve peace in the Central American region.

On another matter, Victor Mata said the assassination attempt on U.S. President Ronald Reagan is the result of a policy against the U.S. people. It is regrettable, he added, that such events take place in a country that calls itself the (?cradle) of democracy. He said that the murder of 22 black children in Atlanta, Georgia, cannot be viewed separate from the assassination attempt. He emphasized that the attempt is the result of a policy of war and of increased violence throughout the world which Reagan himself has generated. Whoever makes winds will create storms, (?he said).

Regarding the U.S. suspension of economic aid to Nicaragua, Victor Mata said it is a threat to all of Latin America because it is the beginning of counterrevolutionary action against the Nicaraguans. He therefore asked for international solidarity with Nicaragua.

Weapons Surrender Unacceptable

PA042341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Apr (EFE)--The Salvadoran opposition reported today that it is willing to accept mediation in the conflict facing the country, as long as there are no conditions to lay down their weapons.

Enrique Guatemala, head of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) information office in Mexico, said during a news conference that mediation and dialogue are possibilities that should not be overlooked in settling the country's crisis.

Guatemala said that guerrillas have proved that the two armies are well-matched and that he does not believe that it is possible for one to exterminate the other.

He said that before attempting a dialogue even "with some sectors of the army," mediation should be conducted on the basis of and an end to repression, the decrease of U.S. economic and military aid, the release of political prisoners, and the lifting of the curfew.

Guatemala said that the FMLN will not accept the prerequisite of laying down its weapons because that is where the FMLN's strength lies, although he admitted that the people's support is their main strength.

He stressed that they do not want to "persist in a war that would result in a great loss of life" and that could cut down their main source of support, the Salvadoran people.

FMLN SAYS MORE THAN 500 U.S. ADVISERS IN COUNTRY

PA041827 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador has revealed that there are more than 500 U.S. soldiers in that country right now and that the Salvadoran Armed Forces commanders are being graudally replaced by U.S. officers and specialists. It added that it is no less a paradox that while economic assistance to Nicaragua has been cut, the United States is providing more than $35 million worth of official support to the Salvadoran regime and additional military assistance worth $25 million.

The FMLN reported that in March there were nine special U.S. detachments in El Salvador already which will form a Special Forces company. The company will end up becoming a structure parallel to the military-Christian Democratic junta's army.

It went on to say that the company will be subordinate to the 8th Special Forces Group [as heard] established at the Panama Canal bases with headquarters in Fort Gulick and with a training base at Fort Sherman.

Meanwhile in El Salvador, unidentified individuals again sprayed the U.S. Embassy with machinegun fire and attacked the Agriculture and Livestock Development Bank. At same time, insurgent forces' operations were reported in the cities of Santa Ana, Santa Tecla and San Vicente and in localities in Morazan, Cabanas, La Union, La Paz, Chalatenango and Usulutan Departments.

FMLN, FDR REJECT CHARGES OF SOVIET INVOLVEMENT

PA040245 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Mar 81 p B-1

[Communique issued by the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR; no date of place given]

[Text] Recently, ad hoc delegations of the U.S. State Department have gone to several countries in Latin America and Europe to convince the governments of the countries visited that the USSR is supporting the Salvadoran peoples' armed insurrection.

The purpose of this diplomatic offensive by the U.S. Government is to turn the Salvadoran case, at the world level, into an expression of the so-called "Soviet expansionism." In presenting the problem in this manner, the U.S. Government seeks to test the willingness of the governments that it considers friendly to follow a course of alignment to help the policy of confrontation between blocs.

In the face of this maneuver being carried out by the Reagan government, which is acting as if it were in fact also the government of El Salvador, the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the FMLN and the FDR declare:

1. The FMLN-FDR emphatically deny that they have received arms from the Governments of Vietnam, Ethiopia, Cuba, the USSR or any other government. It has taken the Salvadoran people over 10 years to acquire and to develop all the resources that now permit them to successfully carry out their political-military struggle against tyranny. In the course of those years, the Salvadoran people have used many different means of obtaining their instruments of struggle. Many of the weapons are made by our fighters. Other U.S.-made weapons have been recovered by our people's army in combat with the army of the regime. Others have been purchased on the international market in transactions that were facilitated by the broad solidarity of peoples and organizations throughout the world. To involve governments in the supply of resources to the Salvadoran popular forces reveals, in addition to bad faith, an excessively simplistic analysis of events on the part of the U.S. Government. So far, the only thing that the international public knows to be an unquestionable fact is the increasing supply of arms and military instruction by the U.S. Government to the army of the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador. That is fact, not mere speculation. These are acts that the United States has carried out and continues to carry out in increasing proportions, while being fully aware that the miltiary aid is being used to kill the Salvadoran civilian population, including U.S. nuns.

It is the United States, not the governments it is accusing, that is really interfering in El Salvador's internal affairs and threatening the peace of the continent. The Reagan administration, consequently, has no moral authority to accuse other governments of providing military aid to the Salvadoran popular forces.

In making this statement, we are not abjuring the Salvadoran people's legitimate right to make use of the aid of any people or government to promote their just struggle, at the political and diplomatic levels as well as in other aspects of that struggle.

The fact that we have this right, however, does not mean that we have used it to obtain military aid from governments that support our struggle. To have done so would have been to give U.S. imperialism a ready-made basis for the accusations that it would make anyway--as is indeed happening now--when the time came to justify a more direct and massive military involvement in the internal conflict in El Salvador. There is no sense in thinking that we have compromised ourselves and certain governments when we have really had many other options for resolving of logistical problems in the military sphere.

2. The evidence which the U.S. State Department cites to demonstrate the involvement of the USSR, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Cuba and other countries of the socialist camp in the Salvadoran conflict is entirely false. It is divorced from the reality of the Salvadoran people's process of struggle and it ignores the broad and pluralistic solidarity that the process is receiving, without conditions, from all parts of the world.

All governments and peoples are well aware of the methods used by the CIA to fabricate this "proof." They also know of the repugnant methods, including torture and lies, employed by repressive governments like the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador to obtain testimony from their political enemies and to produce incriminating documents.

The lack of credibility of the U.S. Government, as well as the false nature and inconsistence of the proof on which itseeks to justify its charges against the aforementioned governments, make the State Department maneuver a veritable offense to the intelligence and dignity of the peoples and governments to which the diplomatic delegations have been directed. In addition to the element of uncertainty that characterized the Carter administration, the U.S. Government has now engaged in an irresponsible attempt to confuse the European governments. As was to be expected, the first reactions of those governments indicate their proper view of the Salvadoran conflict and their growing mistrust of the rationality of the U.S. foreign policy.

3. The U.S. Government's maneuver primarily seeks to justify that government's support for the Salvadoran military regime. So far, it has justified this aid internationally by alluding to the alleged centrist and reformist nature of the Salvadoran junta. This defense has been losing validity as the junta's repressive and antipeople policy has become evident worldwide.

Secondly, the Reagan administration seeks to internationally isolate the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people: the FMLN and the FDR. Precisely because it is aware of the broad, solid and pluralistic international support that has been given to our people's struggle, the U.S. Government has implemented a campaign that is clearly designed to change the position of influential governments with regard to the Salvadoran case.

This attempt has led Reagan to act blindly with regard to European countries, primarily members of NATO, offending them when he seeks to impose on them the dangerous alternative of yielding to pressure based on prefabricated evidence or risking a political confrontation with the United States.

Finally, the U.S. Government's campaign of lies seeks to neutralize opposition to its growing military intervention in El Salvador.

4. In their legitimate struggle for liberation, the Salvadoran people have received the moral, political, diplomatic and material solidarity of many peoples and governments of the world, including the people of the United States.

For this reason, those same governments and peoples consider absurd the U.S. campaign to distort the sources and the significance of the broad international support extended to our struggling people.

The United States can convince no one that the international support for the Salvadoran people's struggle is the product of Soviet expansionism, when there is obvious and public support from the working classes, churches, social organizations and governments of most of the countries in the Western world.

5. We wish to state for the record, once again, that one of the basic reasons for which we are struggling is precisely to rescue our national independence. The U.S. government's custom of dictating to other peoples who they can choose as friends and "acceptable" allies is a policy that is outdated, as is demonstrated by the positions of Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Cuba and many other countries throughout the world.

President Reagan's government can give orders to the military-Christian Democratic junta because it controls and directs it at will, but it will not be able to impose any particular conduct on the Salvadoran people because they are tired of imperialist domination and are determined to win their sovereignty, which to date has been denied them. The Salvadoran people, as is stated in the platform of the revolutionary democratic government, will promote relations of cooperation with the greatest possible number of peoples and governments in the world, and the choice of these relations will not be influenced in any way by imperialist interests.

We have never concealed from anyone our fraternal relations with the peoples and governments of the socialist bloc. There is nothing bad and much good in them. This is understood by civilized peoples and governments that are genuinely interested in detente and in world peace. For this reason, we believe that the only viable policy for countries like ours is that of nonalignment. We adhere to this policy and we are prepared to implement it consistently with the conviction that the triumph of the people in El Salvador is the only way to achieve it.

6. The Political-Diplomatic Commission calls on friendly governments and peoples which have looked with sympathy on the Salvadoran people's struggle, as well as on those which have at least understood the justice of it, to firmly reject the actions of the U.S. government, which constitute a fraudulent maneuver designed to deceive international public opinion and to jeopardize the legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people.

The Political-Diplomatic Commission asks all the solidarity movements on all the continents to denounce this action by the U.S. Government as a new demonstration of its open intervention that also proves the servilism, incompetence and lack of prestige of the military-Christian Democratic government, which permits another government, that of the United States, to take on the task of its defense.

The Political-Diplomatic Commission points out to the allies of the United States the serious threat to world peace implied by the U.S. Government's attempts to distort the national nature of the Salvadoran people's struggle and to interpret it as a part of the cold war that the new U.S. Government is waging with serious risk to the security of the European peoples and all the peoples of the world.

For our part, we are amenable to political solutions that do not betray the interests of our people. However, we are not intimidated by the power of the U.S. Government. Our people's fighting spirit and the solidarity of the world's peoples will once again defeat the unjust imperialist aggression.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Guerrilla Camp Dismantled

PA040101 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Army and terrorist groups fought violent clashes yesterday in Torola, Morazan Department, the authorities reported.

As a result of this action, the armed forces dismantled one of the most important subversive camps in the area. The camp contained a guerrilla headquarters, a hospital, tents, radio broadcasting antennas and other installations.

The same sources said that fighting broke out the moment the army discovered the camp and that only land forces took part in the operation. It was not necessary to get air support, the sources indicated.

According to the authorities the camp belonged to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) eastern front. Several hundred extremists were quartered here in charge of guarding the camp's installations, the authorities said.

Guazapa Operation Continued

PA032327 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Apr 81 p 4, 22

[Excerpts] The army continues the encirclement of Guazapa Hill, which has been occupied by hundreds of terrorists for the past few weeks.

The encirclement was begun almost a week ago to cut off supplies to the guerrillas, army reports say.

According to army reports, the extremists have been using their relatives as a support element, putting them close to Guazapa Hill. A military spokesman said that these persons hamper military operations because the measures taken to protect their lives reduce military efficiency.

Some days ago, 97 women and children and 4 elderly persons, relatives of the terrorists scattered on Guazapa Hill, were withdrawn from the danger area and taken to a safe place.

A high-ranking army officer said the army is trying to convince other families to withdraw from the emergency or combat areas so the army can implement search operations with a minimum of casualties "because the army does not want to kill innocent people."

During the past 3 days, the army has maintained patrols, and other activity has been observed. In some cases, aircraft and helicopters have been used to locate the guerrilla positions, military sources said.

The general situation on Guazapa Hill and its neighboring areas should become clear during the next few days.

War Bulletin Issued

PA041456 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The general headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] notes in war bulletin No 84 that the Salvadoran Army had 11 casualties in the attacks that FMLN forces carried out on the San Carlos and Zapote barracks in San Salvador and Chalatenango Departments, respectively.

The FMLN war bulletin also notes that on Wednesday the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador was attacked with mortar fire. In Santa Ana, the guerrillas bombed a power plant that left in darkness the southeast sector of that city as well as nearby towns.

Meanwhile, Victor Guerrero, FMLN guerrilla commander, has stated that the pompous offensive of the genocidal Salvadoran Army in Chalatenango, Cabanas and Morazan Departments has ended in complete failure. The SALPRESS news agency has reported Salvadoran Army troops have begun to withdraw from the Guazapa-Suchitoto area following the failure of an offensive that went on for several weeks.

FMLN SOURCES REPORT 'FAILURE' OF ARMY OPERATIONS

Guerrilla Commander's Report

PA040152 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 2 Apr (AFP)--The "cleanup operations" that the Salvadoran Government has undertaken to wipe out the guerrillas in the northern departments of Chalatenango, Cabanas and Morazan "have been an utter failure," according to a statement by rebel spokesman Victor Guerrero disclosed here today by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP), which is linked to opposition circles in El Salvador.

The remarks of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] representative went on to say that "the cost in lives to the civilian population, however, has been very high because the army has swept over entire townships." According to the guerrilla commander, rebel columns in Morazan "were able to break through the encirclement by more than 3,000 soldiers last week."

"The breakthrough," he added, "permitted the evacuation of women, children and elderly people who experienced the unceasing bombardment of the forces of the governing junta in that are for almost a month."

The guerrilla commander reported how during the operations in Morazan the army "used the most sophisticated military equipment, artillery, aviation, paratroopers and white phosphorus bombs." The places worst hit by the actions were, as he explained, the towns of La Joya and Guacamaya where "dozens of defenseless peasants were victimized by the government terror." The soldiers entrenched themselves in Osicala, cut across the banks of El Sapo River, El Tigre Hill, Alegria Plains, El Coyol Hill, La Mesa, Junquillo, Ortiz Hill and Volcanillo, and used heavy artillery from Torola, Agua Blanca and La Estancia," the guerrilla leader pointed out.

"They wanted to disband our forces and to punish the civilian population and initially in some places they were able to disconcert us," he admitted. "However," he said in conclusion, "our columns quickly prepared a comback, resisted and broke through the encirclement, showing once more our operational capability."

Radio Venceremos Commentary

PA041616 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Faced with a lack of arguments to refute the revolutionary truth, the dictatorship has only replied through lies or murderous gunfire. Thus, the voices of those who have stood by the people's struggle have been stilled because they were murdered. Monsignor Romero, Felix Ulloa, the Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders, [name indistinct] Panameno and dozens of other figures have been eliminated by the dictatorship.

The newspapers or radio stations uncommitted to barbarism and foreign intervention have been blown up, persecuted, closed down. Radio Venceremos brings you the voice of our fighting people. Therefore, in its onslaught against the people of Morazan, the dictatorship sought, among other things, to destroy Radio Venceremos. It mobilized hundreds of men, planes, helicopters and sophisticated electronic equipment manned by U.S. advisers to locate our positions.

In 22 days the dictatorship dropped bombs, [words indistinct] day and night but it was unable to quiet Radio Venceremos. In a desperate effort, it concentrated its fire on areas where the civilian populaion lives and on an area that they thought were Radio Venceremos' transmission site.

The dictatorship sent its planes, dropped bombs on us, strafed us and yet it was merely able to cut a simple electrical wire which we repaired in a matter of seconds and at 1800 [2200 GMT] Radio Venceremos was on the air again, confronting the enemy still under its artillery fire. Radio Venceremos is not an underground station. In Morazan peasants daily use its microphones.

Our broadcasting under the enemy's siege is due mainly to the heroism of our armed people in Morazan Department who detected and kept the enemy at bay. Thus, we commend the companero couriers who under gunfire reported the casualties we were causing the enemy every day or reported, for instance, the flight of an entire company in Potrerito. We commend the companeros who make up Radio Venceremos' security force because on the banks of El Sapo River, along with other companeros, they didn't let the enemy take a single step forward. While they were constantly inflicting numerous casualties to the enemy and remaining unscathed themselves, they were able to hold our positions and even hit a helicopter that imperialism had given the dictatorship.

A few hours ago our forces broke the enemy encirclement and were able to save the lives of thousands of peasants, women, children and elderly people who had sought sanctuary in our camps. The dictatorship has announced that it has torn down, that it has destroyed Radio Venceremos. With this the junta wants to hoodwink its troops and demoralize the mass of the people. However, no one can see better than our people that Radio Venceremos, voice of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], goes on as the loyal expression of the people's power and the people of the world continue to tune to our guerrilla transmissions, thus evidencing the falsehood of the genocidal junta, and this is also an indication that our people's advance and the consolidation of people's power will not be set back.

Radio Venceremos is still the guerrilla voice of the FMLN, always fully convinced that we will win.

TERRORISTS RAID DIARIO LATINO, BBURN MACHINERY

PA050149 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Several persons broke into the DIARIO LATINO installations and after compelling workers to lie face down on the floor, they poured gasoline on the equipment, especially the rotary press, and set fire to it. The machinery was not completely destroyed because employees put out the flames. DIARIO LATINO director Miguel Into said that the damage is considerable and that it will take several days to get the equipment back into operation.

SECURITY CORPS MEMBERS, CHAUFFEURS MURDERED

PA040022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2140 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Several unidentified persons killed the chauffeur of Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of general staff of the Salvadoran Army, while he was on his way back this morning from the school where the officer's children study.

According to military sources and Green Cross members, the chauffeur, Celso Marcelino Melchor, was intercepted by several unidentified men believed to be common thieves who demanded that he give them his car and they shot him when he refused.

Three member of the security corps and Jorge Alberto Morales Guillen, chauffeur of the Salvadoran public works minister, have been kidnapped in the last 3 days outside the national palace. They were all found later, fatally wounded by bullets, in the city of Apopa.

There are no clues yet as to the identity of Melchor's murderers even though a special commission has been appointed to investigate the case.

ARCHBISHOPRIC DEFENDS PRIESTS ON TERRORIST LIST

PA031512 Paris AFP in Spanish 2246 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Apr (AFP)--The archbishopric of San Salvador today issued a communique here saying that "barbarism has reached unconceivable extremes, to the point where it hurts the humane and Christian feelings of the majority of Salvadorans."

The archbishopric says Fathers Fabian Amaya and Jesus Delgado are not subversives. The names of the two priests appear in a list with 135 other persons issued last Monday by the armed forces accusing them of "being responsible for terrorism in the country."

"The archbishopric and clergy of this diocese are convinced that Fathers Jesus Delgado and Fabian Amaya Torres, whose names appear on that list, are innocent because by the principles they believe in and by the special quality of their psychology and feelings we know they are opposed to violence," the communique says.

Further on the communique says that "the defense of these two priests does not in any way mean that the archbishopric approves of the terms used against the other priests whose names also appear on the list."

Apparently two Spanish priests were also mentioned in the armed forces list, which also accused several persons connected with the government of "being responsible for terrorism in El Salvador."

Among those mentioned in Danilo Antonio Velado, who was recently appointed consul in Guatemala, and a considerable number of Salvadoran professionals.

Meanwhile, it was reported today that during the past 24 hours fighting between the guerrillas and the army was going on in some parts of the country.

A total of five guerrillas were killed in a clash with the army in the northern department of Chalatenango, while clashes continued in the municipality of San Agustin, Usulutan Department, in the eastern part of the country.

In the meantime, guerrilla camps were dismantled near the city of Suchitoto, 45 km northeast of San Salvador. Official sources said the San Carlos garrison of the 1st Infantry Brigade in San Salvador was attacked yesterday with bazookas.

Also in San Salvador, five bodies with signs of torture, among them two national police officers, were found today.

Public Works Minister Jorge Morales revealed that 181 persons who worked for the ministry have been slain by terrorists so far this year. He condemned the slaying of three of his assistants who were kidnapped near the national palace, where Minister Morales has his office, and whose bodies were found yesterday in Apopa, a suburb of San Salvador.

CHURCH SPOKESMAN REITERATES OFFER TO MEDIATE

PA052000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Father Roberto Amilcar Torruella said today in the Sunday homily at the metropolitan cathedral that the church would agree to mediate in a dialogue between the Salvadoran Government junta and the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

He referred to the list published last week by the Salvadoran armed forces listing 138 persons labeled "terrorists" as being directly or indirectly the cause of the situation in the country. Torruella stated: "The armed forces should revise and evaluate its sources of information, because the list includes priests, professionals, workers and other persons who are far from being what the army called them."

"The armed forces should revise and evaluate its sources of information to prevent errors that might cause serious physical harm to a person who could be on the list by mistake, as is the case of Fathers Jesus Delgado and Fabian Amaya Torres, members of this presbytery, who are innocent of the charges against them," Torruella said.

He also referred to the attack against the newspaper DIARIO LATINO, which was destroyed by a fire several days ago. "This attack against a communications medium indicates that in this country the phrase 'the end justifies the means' is becoming a principle.

"The church condemns the attack against DIARIO LATINO, as it did in the past when other media were the targets of similar attacks, including the destruction of YSAX, the archbishopric Radio Station, and its newspaper ORIENTACION," Torruella stated.

"These attacks are an affront to freedom of thought and the church condemns them because they are not just or humane," he added.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT NOT NOTIFIED OF BELIZE BORDER CLOSING

PA031635 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The closing of the border with Guatemala is a domestic matter of Belize which hurts the inhabitants of that territory. The Guatemalan Government has received no official notice on the closing of the border with our country, a decision apparently made by Belizean authorities, but regrets the harm these authorities are inflicting on the Belizeans, particularly the border inhabitants, because the main supply centers for Belizean residents are in that area.

This could be viewed unofficially as a difficult internal process within that country which does not affect the Guatemalan people. Belize is currently having serious internal conflicts caused by groups unhappy with the signing of the bases of understanding, described as positive steps to solve the problem with the United Kingdom.

Foreign Minister's Comments

PA032225 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez today said that the closing of the border by Belize affects both nations. He said that he was not officially notified of it but that the British consul to Guatemala will be invited to the Foreign Ministry to discuss the matter in the hope that the situation will return to normal.

[Begin Castillo Valez recording] This is undoubtedly affecting the people of Belize as well as the Guatemalan people in the area. We hope to be officially notified of this through the British Consulate in Guatemala as we have not received any reports yet. In any case, the British consul will be asked to tell us the reasons or circumstances for the Belizean Government's adoption of this decision, which is definitely having an adverse effect on the people.

[Question] Will pertinent negotiations be started to have the border open as soon as possible?

[Answer] It is not desirable to have any border closed, especially from the Guatemalan viewpoint, as the Guatemalan people and government are interested in having an atmosphere of normality and peace prevail in our country so that we can continue to develop the country's economy and the general well-being of Guatemalans because Guatemala is setting an example to the world with the advance and development of our country. Therefore, once we receive the notification, the Foreign Ministry will take the necessary steps to bring the situation back to normal. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez reiterated that 20 May is the date to resume talks with the UK on the bases of understanding regarding the status of Belize:

[Begin recording] It has been established that 20 May is the date to resume talks to draft the treaties to implement the document on the bases of understanding. [end recording]

Truckers' Complaints

PA031441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0420 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Apr (AFP)--Several trucks and vehicles with Guatemala license plates were stopped at the Belize border without explanations of any kind, according to persons living in El Peten Department which borders on that territory.

Commercial exchange between Guatemala and Belize is fairly heavy in the Melchor de Mencos and Santa Elena sectors to the south and the north of the territory, respectively, but is now completely at a standstill, it was reported.

There have been several demonstrations by opposition groups in Belize to protest the agreement signed by Great Britain, Guatemala and Belize, which is considered the first step toward the independence of this territory of 23,000 square km which Guatemala has claimed for many years.

The opposition in Belize considers the agreement is a "sellout" and feel that "too many concessions" are given to Guatemala, which will receive in exchange for Belize's independence an opening on the Atlantic, among other things.

It was learned here that Belizean Prime Minister George Price has said he favors a referendum in Belize, trusting that he will receive mass support for the treaties.

Meanwhile, here in Guatemala after the initial statements of the political parties, most of which are against the agreement, the situation has returned to normal and little interest regarding the future of Belize is observed.

So far, the Guatemalan authorities have said nothing about the partial closing of the border with Belize, although there could be a formal protest to Great Britain since the negotiations phase is underway.

BOMB EXPLODES IN UK CONSUL'S GARDEN; NO CASUALTIES

PA060220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0148 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A bomb exploded today at the home of British Consul Michael J. Wilmshurps in this capital without causing property damage or harm to anyone. The explosion occurred in the garden of the residence.

Guatemalan detectives arrived at the consul's residence this afternoon, but he refused to give details and said that he will report tomorrow how the explosion occurred.

The British consul's residence is in a colonial-style suburban district in the south of the city.

This was the first incident since Guatamala, Great Britain and Belize signed the basic understanding for the independence of Belize in London on 16 March. Nobody has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Representatives of Belizean Prime Minister George Price will meet tomorrow in London with representatives of the British Foreign Office to outline the mechanical procedures that will lead to Belize's independence this year.

HONDURAS

RANKING MILITARY OFFICER RULES OUT POSSIBLE COUP

PA041838 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo today ruled out the possibility that the Honduran Armed Forces might stage a coup before the general elections to be convened this year.

Ferrera Suazo belongs to the superior council of the armed forces, since he is commander of the 10th Infantry Battalion based in La Paz Department, along the Salvadoran border.

The officer reported that the Honduran Armed Forces have given their word to guarantee the electoral process directed at returning to civilian rule and to constitutional order.

Ferrera Suazo said that "the armed forces are politically mature and will continue to guarantee the constituional process."

The Constituent Assembly is currently preparing a more updated electoral law so as to call general elections for president, the legislature and municipal officials by November 1981 at the latest.

POLITICAL PARTIES CONDEMN LATEST VIOLENCE

PA041639 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Like all Honduran organizations striving for democracy and wanting to preserve it always, the political parties have flatly rejected the terrorist violence against the state and the people when a bomb went off in the legislative palace and several extremists hijacked a SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, S.A.] plane with 81 passengers aborad.

Roberto Suazo Cordova, head of the central executive council of the Liberal Party, firmly rejected any violent action that endangers the life of a fellow citizen and harms the state. The rejection is based not only on the normal dovish spirit of Hondurans but also in the conviction that we, especially the youth, must bear in mind that the roads and options to solve our problems peaceably are open if we harbor the hope of achieving national salvation.

In turn (Recardo) Murillo, leader of the Innovation and Unity Party, said that the two violent incidents in question are illegal and criminal because terrorism cannot be justified in any way. It is just irrational regardless of what causes it or who carries it out. He also called for unity to eradicate the virus of violence before it takes root in our country.

NICARAGUA

VARIOUS SECTORS CRITICIZE U.S. AID CUT BACK

Junta Coordinator Ortega

PA041428 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] According to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, imperialism has gone back to the days of the Knox note. Ortega recalled this yesterday on the "Face the People" program, when asked about the suspension of U.S. aid to Nicaragua.

The famous Knox note, of Jose Santos Zelaya's days, has brought imperialism to the same point 70 years later over a similar excuse: the so-called regional security of the United States.

Commander Ortega indicated that the well-known Knox note for all practical purposes does not differ from the Reagan administration's attempt to justify the suspension of aid.

But now, brother, times have changed irrevocably. The Nicaraguan people, intervened and exploited for hundreds of years, have recovered their true freedom and independence, Commander Ortega indicated. The sovereignty of a people is not discussed, it is defended with weapon in hand.

Sandinist Front Secretary

PA041537 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has never attacked the United States. What it has done is defend itself from the aggressive policy of imperialism.

When a people and a revolution's honorable policy is attacked, it must be defended from those attacks, which go against the fatherland's sovereignty and self-determination. We have actually been making loans to the United States through its years of plunder and, aside from the fact that there is a moral duty on the part of the gringo empire, they have a moral and historic duty on account of these years of plundering our people. This is how Sandinist Front Secretary Companero Rene Nunez answered yesterday a question asked by a foreign newsmen of strange origin. [as heard] The following is Companero Nunez' response:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the United States, but has defended itself from it.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No. It has defended itself from an aggressive policy. When a people and a revolution are attacked, they must respond to these attacks, and this is the only thing we have done. [Words indistinct] reviewed the political views of a group of U.S. Government (?officials) who have proposed a policy characterized by attacks on our revolution. They are even proposing the overthrow of the [word indistinct] power through the use of weapons. So this is not a harmless policy; rather, it is an (?aggressive) policy.

Why do we feel that we could even demand loans from the U.S. Government? [Words indistinct] loans. They are not giving us this money; they are lending it to us at a certain interest rate. Furthermore, there is a moral and historic duty on the part of the U.S. Government because it exploited our country for many years, because it imposed on us the corrupt and criminal Somozist government and because it invaded us militarily on several occasions. We think that a government with solid moral views should pay its historic debt to this country.

[Words indistinct] we said this would be aid, not a gift; it would be a loan, that is, business, handled at the government level. [end recording]

MDN's Alfonso Robelo

PA032139 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, founder and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], leading opponent of the Sandinist movement, has described the U.S. decision to cut off economic aid to his country as unfortunate.

The politician and businessman told the "Noticias Monumental" radio newscast here today that he supports the document issued by the Sandinist government in response to the U.S. decision.

The Nicaraguan Government junta has said that the suspension of U.S. aid is a true act of aggression against Nicaragua.

Robelo also described Reagan's decision as unwise. "I concur with many of the points mentioned by the government junta in its statement to the effect that the Nicaraguan people, who have suffered and have unfortunately emerged as the losers in their relations with the United States, deserve this help."

He added that the cutoff of the aid "will actually provoke a radicalization that will be hard to reverse."

However, the MDN leader deplored the fact that the reply to the U.S. Government did not involve any self-criticism on the part of the Sandinist rulers, "who have committed resounding blunders in their handling of foreign policy."

Robelo disclosed that his party will issue an official statement in the next few hours "because the situation in his country is the most serious it has faced since the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship."

Social Christian Party

PA031957 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Social Christian party today voiced its disagreement with the U.S. Government decision to stop economic aid to this country "because it is harmful to the welfare of the Nicaraguan people."

Opponents of the Sandinist government, the Social Christians stated that the U.S. Government's action further hurts the economy and the welfare of Nicaraguans "already shoddy as a result of the previous regime and the mistakes of the present administration."

"While we have always voiced our opposition to the Sandinist Front's national and international policy, which is practiced by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, we cannot justify measures which negatively affect the living conditions of Nicaraguans," the Social Christians stressed.

CSN, FPR Appeal

PA041721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The unions that make up the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] and the political parties that make up the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] held a news conference this afternoon at 1730 at the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] Headquarters.

Particpants in the news conference included: Allan Zambrana for the Labor Action and Unity Federation, Dennis Melendez for the CST, Napoleon Loaisiga for the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, Alejandro Solorzano for the General Confederation of Independent Workers, Onofre Guevara for the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, Ricardo Guerrero for the Workers Front and Leonte Canales for the Health Workers Federation.

FPR particpants included: Companeros Gustavo Tablada for the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Coronado Torres and Ulises Somarriba for the Independent Liberal Party, Cesar Delgadillo for the People's Cocial Christian Party and Rene Nunez Tellez for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

All these companeros participated in the roundtable held this afternoon at the CST headquarters, which was also attended by representatives of the country's media.

There were questions about the FPR's stand on imperialism's current attacks on the Sandinist people's revolution and discussions on why Nicaragua has been asking the United States for money.

Companero Rene Nunez Tellez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate, said clearly that the United States has a moral commitment with our country because for 50 years it exploited our dear Nicaragua's natural wealth by taking away its gold, its silver and its lumber, and because it established a despotic regime that killed our people, but was buried forever on 19 July.

The following is the FPR's and the CSN's appeal to the people of Sandino:

Appeal by the FPR and the CSN to the Nicaraguan people: In the face of the imperialist attack aimed at destabilizing our revolutionary process, the FPR and the CSN address the heroic Nicaraguan people to let them know the following:

1. We strongly reject the U.S. Government's economic measure, which openly damages the interests of our people and is part of the general strategy designed by the war-oriented sectors within the U.S. ruling circles for the premeditated purpose of foiling our revolutionary conquests in order to impose their policy of neocolonialist interference and exploitation in our country as they did in the past.

2. We support the statements made by our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and by the FSLN National Directorate and join in the appeal for national unity, a conscientious increase of our productive capacity and a joining and strengthening of the Sandinist People's Militias, as basic strategic elements for the defense of the Sandinist people's revolution.

3. In keeping with this patriotic position, we urge our entire people, their organizations and our militants to express their repudiation by signing our fatherland's letter of dignity and sovereignty. The FPR and the CSN make this appeal as a demonstration of rejection of this new imperialist attack so the peoples of the world can learn about the Nicaraguan people's honorable position in denouncing the United States as the attacker of a nation which, although small, is nonetheless determined to preserve the fatherland's sovereignty and independence.

Long live revolutionary unity!
Long live the democratic-revolutionary alliance!
Long live the unity of the working class!
Long live the unity of the Nicaraguan people!
[Signed] FPR, CSN.

Sandinist Youth Leader

PA051541 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Pedro Hurtado, departmental coordinator of the Sandinist Youth, has said that the Nicaraguan people are prepared to withstand any aggression by U.S. monopolistic imperialism.

We feel that the suspension of economic aid by the U.S. Government is the beginning of an escalation of repression against the Central American peoples, he said.

[Begin recording] We can see clearly, and we are speaking on behalf of the 80,000 students of Managua Department, that imperialism will never rest for a second or a minute as long as the Nicaraguan revolution exists. That is why, as Sandinist Youths, as conscientious and patriotic students, we are aware that the basic task at this time, the priority task, is defense of our revolution, the defense of the fatherland in the face of imperialist aggression.

We realize that the escalation of an economic offensive will be only the beginning of a military offensive. We are not trying to scare anyone, but we do wish to state clearly that the Nicaraguan people will in no way allow this revolution, that has cost them so much, to be taken away from them. [end recording]

The Sandinist Youth official added that the 150 years of imperialist domination, plus the years of Somozist dictatorship, are engraved on the people's memory.

[Begin recording] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the vanguard of our (?brave) people [words indistinct] and 50 years of continuous Sandinist struggle, a few days ago issued a patriotic, sincere and fraternal appeal to the patriotic, productive sectors of the country. National unity is now required in Nicaragua for defense of our fatherland, for defense of the interests for which our 50,000 comrades died, and for the defense of the interests that unite all Nicaraguans: the progressive sectors, private enterprise, the state, the FSLN, the mass organizations, and all the rightist political parties that are presently functioning in our country. At this time national unity is required of all the active forces in the country. [end recording]

Other Groups

PA041603 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The Farmworkers Association issued a communique today to the peoples of Nicaragua and the world in support of the statements of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the National Reconstruction Government junta.

The board of directors of the Economic Sciences Department of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua has also issued a similar communique. It is signed by Companeros Jose Felix Contreras, assistant dean; Jose Felix Padilla Mejia, secretary; (Marllan Valmaseda Divas), dean of the department; and Edmundo L. Castillo and Bayardo Mendez, members of board.

The People's Social Christian Party also denounced to the Nicaraguan people and the world the aggressions and abuses against our people. It indicated that the charge that our government is cooperating in the Salvadoran revolution is not accidental. Instead, it is part of a premeditated political strategy drawn up to destabilize and smother our revolutionary process.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party's Central Committee also issued a communique describing Miami, Guatemala and Honduras as the triangle of ignominy that is being used by the CIA strategists to snatch the revolution from our people.

We have also received a statement from the Union of Workers of the Leonel Rugama AGROMEC-AUTOMOTRIZ Enterprise condemning the U.S. Government's aggression.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA041504 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Sandino's People Won't Take a Step Backward"]

[Text] The official message to our revolutionary government on the U.S. suspension of the loans, credits and all financial aid to our country has elicited from the national reconstruction junta and the National Directorate of our revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], statements to the Nicaraguan people and the world in which they warn about the notably serious circumstances resulting from the U.S. Government's attitude with regards to Nicaragua, as the opening words of the FSLN National Directorate's document states.

These official communiques, which faithfully sum up and reflect the unanimous feeling of the Nicaraguan people, exactly express our denunciation and repudiation of the imperialist power and the immorality of the unjustified policy of threats, blackmail and aggressions of the U.S. Government led by Mr Ronald Reagan against our fatherland and our Sandinist people's revolution.

Those loans and credits that have been cancelled were honestly and patriotically being used for the economic reconstruction of our fatherland which, as the historic vanguard of Nicaragua pointed out, was devastated not so much by the effects of the liberation war but by the many years of Somozist plunder and imperialist subjection. This makes even worse the inhumane act which is a genuine attack against Nicaragua--one of many that the country has endured in the past from the United States ever since the first filibusterers stepped ashore in our country in 1855. Then there were the subsequent military occupations, political and economic interventions and the support of the Somozist dictatorship for 50 years, which was also a form of intervention as our national reconstruction junta rightly stated in its official communique.

This new measure officially confirms the de facto embargo that the new Yankee administration decreed in the first weeks of this year against the Nicaraguan efforts to rehabilitate our country that had been destroyed by Somozism. This is an unjust act that cannot be masked in any way. It is palpable evidence of the antipeople attitude of the enemies of mankind.

Sharing the view of our government junta, we never regarded the economic cooperation that the United States had offered to give to our people for their national reconstruction as a gratuitous act or a gift. Those loans and credits only represent a very small payment to a large pending debt. One cannot but see in this measure the imperialist power's attempt to punish our conduct as a sovereign country, forgetting that since 19 July 1979 our people have changed.

As the historic vanguard of Nicaragua, the FSLN, emphatically stated, the imperialists are mistaken if they think that the threats and pressures intimidate us and will make us turn back. We are exercising the peoples' sacred right to self-determination and we will continue to do so without wavering despite the pressures because our people have been forged in combat and adverse conditions and because our people neither sell out nor surrender.

GROUPS DEMONSTRATE IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

'Moderate Opponents' of Regime

PA050130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Moderate opponents of the Nicaraguan leftist regime, who have the support of the U.S. Government, protested today against President Ronald Reagan's suspension of aid to this Central American nation.

A small group of persons demonstrated today in front of the U.S. Embassy in Managua protesting President Ronald Reagan's decisions. One of the placards carried by the demonstrators said that this is an action against humanity because food is being used as a political weapon.

A communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the most powerful anti-Sandinist opposition group, said in Managua that the MDN rejects the U.S. government maneuvers because they are detrimental to national sovereignty and the interests of Nicaraguans.

U.S. Citizens' Protest

PA050257 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] During a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy to reject the policies of President Ronald Reagan, the representatives of the U.S. citizens who reside in Nicaragua yesterday chanted: Bread yes, bullets, no.

They released a communique entitled: Friends of Mankind Protest Reagan's Foreign Policy. The communique states: We, U.S. citizens who reside in Nicaragua, today have come to the U.S. Embassy to protest the decision to cut off economic aid to Nicaragua.

We believe that this measure, as well as the decision to increase the warmongering capacity of the brutal official forces of El Salvador, are a mistaken policy that does not take into consideration the opinion of the U.S. people and goes against U.S. interests.

The communique issued by the North Americans residing in Nicaragua concludes by stating: Today we add our protest to that of hundreds of thousands of North Americans who have condemned the aggressive policy toward Central America.

We ask the Reagan administration to listen to the people's voice: Bread for Nicaragua; United States out of El Salvador.

'LETTER OF DIGNITY' PETITION DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY

PA041238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Listeners, the letter of national dignity and sovereignty will begin circulating throughout the country tomorrow. This letter should be signed by all Nicaraguans who must unquestionably feel attacked by the U.S. Government. The letter states:

We, the Nicaraguan people, denounce to the peoples and governments of the world the policy of aggression and hunger to which the U.S. Government wants to subject us. We demand international solidarity to tie imperialism's hands. We will steadfastly defend to the ultimate consequences the revolution and fatherland's dignity and sovereignty.

As was reported this afternoon at the Sandinist Workers Federation during the news conference held by the members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the Labor Coordination Organization, there will be places where Nicaraguans can go sign this letter after work hours, so that production will not be affected.

As they said during the news conference, this is a matter of conscience and dignity. All Nicaraguans should sign this protest in face of the real and effective aggression of the U.S. Government that has denied the loans to Nicaragua after 50 years of mercilessly exploiting all the country's natural resources and maintaining the criminal Somoza governments which killed our people.

This letter of national dignity and sovereignty will be distributed throughout all the country's departments through the organizations which belong to the Labor Coordination Organization so Nicaraguans can sign it.

CHAMORRO COMMENTS ON PRESS FREEDOM, U.S. AID CUT

PA040300 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The evaluation and analysis made by IAPA with regard to the lack of freedom of the press in Nicaragua was very unfortunate, said Javier Chamorro, director of EL NUEVO DIARIO of Managua and a member of the National Secretariat of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN. Here is Chamorro expanding on this statement:

[Begin recording] It is unfortunate that IAPA should have said that there has been a decline in freedom of the press in Nicaragua. It is enough to say that in the time of the Somozist dictatorship. Even while there was some amount of freedom to tell the truth about what was happening in the country, one risked one's life. In Nicaragua today, under the new revolutionary regime, there is a total and complete freedom of the press. Everyone can express his opinions. However, there is no recognition of the right to lie or to commit slander. This right does not exist anywhere; not in France, the Netherlands, the United States or anywhere.

It is also unfortunate that they should say that there are signs of improvement with regard to freedom of the press in El Salvador, where newsmen are killed, newsmen disappear and newspapers are bombed. Therefore, the evaluation and analysis made by IAPA are completely inaccurate. I would say that it is somewhat childish to say that there is no freedom of the press here when one only has to read and hear all the things that are said here in Nicaragua which, in many cases no longer represent freedom of the press but instead are abuses of this freedom, abuses that take the form of insults, slander and lies.

Despite this, the revolution has been very generous and this shows that there is total freedom of the press here. The statement that there is no freedom of the press here will boomerang on those who say this. It would be enough for any foreign newsman who comes here to read LA PRENSA and to listen to Radio Corporacion to realize that there is total and complete freedom of the press here. The campaigns launched by the transnationals do some amount of damage, but when one objectively analyzes freedom of the press in Nicaragua, one finds that this country has complete freedom of the press, that there is more freedom of the press than in the times when we did not have a state of siege under Somoza. It is possible to say anything that one wants to say as long as it is the truth without fearing that one will be killed as happened with Joaquin Chamorro, who was killed because he spoke the truth. That is why Somoza killed him. [end recording]

Javier Chamorro, like all Nicaraguans, also supports the public statements issued yesterday by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and by our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. In this regard, Chamorro said the following:

[Begin recording] President Reagan's decision to suspend aid to Nicaragua is unfortunate. However, we consider it to be--and I am totally in accord with the statement made by the government junta--that it is economic aggression. Now, the FSLN will be strengthened by this decision reached by President Reagan, since the only path left open to all Nicaraguans is to unite and to fight to make the revolution successful. This economic aggression by the United States will strengthen the revolution.

I also feel that President Reagan's decision is also unfortunate because the United States has a moral obligation to Nicaragua, in view of the assistance that it gave for so many years to the genocidal Somoza dictatorship, assistance that was not only economic, but also military. It gave weapons and economic resources to kill Nicaraguans and to steal all of Nicaragua's economic resources. This was a good opportunity for the United States to change its image of aid to Somoza by (?helping) the new revolutionary government, to erase this image by means of a more condescending policy toward the poor countries which have been oppressed.

The United States has lost this opportunity and Nicaragua and the revolution will move forward, will be strengthened and will achieve more unity among all the Nicaraguan sectors. [end recording]

SOME U.S. COMPANIES TO CONTINUE DOING BUSINESS

PA050328 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] The decision of the U.S. Government to carry out an economic aggression in Nicaragua by suspending loans will not affect relations between Nicaragua and many U.S. companies.

This situation particularly applies in the case of Castle and Cook, the parent company of the United Fruit Company, which has sent a delegation to meet with Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to expand on the negotiations to market bananas grown in Nicaragua.

Mr (Telmag), who heads the Castle and Cook delegation, said that the policies of the Reagan administration toward Nicaragua will not affect trade relations between his company and Nicaragua.

[Begin recording in English followed by Spanish translation] First, if I could say, insofar as our company is concerned, it changes nothing. We expect to conclude the contract successfully. We expect to perform on the contract, not just for your government but for the people of your country, the campesinos in particular, and what our government does has no direct impact on our relationship [with Nicaragua]. [end recording]

CANADA REPORTEDLY TO CONTINUE ECONOMIC AID

PA050334 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Mark McGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, has stated his government is willing to give aid to Nicaragua. The secretary of state said yesterday that Canada, contrary to what other countries will do, does not plan to discontinue the aid being offered to Nicaragua.

It is obvious that he was alluding to the United States [words indistinct] suspend all economic aid [words indistinct].

CARAZO CST URGES WORKERS TO JOIN SANDINIST MILITIA

PA032355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] The Carazo branch of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] has again called on the workers to join the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS] and to form part of Battalion 88.

The CST has issued a communique on the occasion of the anniversary of the fall on 4 April 1954 of brave Nicaraguan patriots who were fighting the dictatorship from Carazo coffee plantations.

The communique is addressed to workers in the countryside and in the cities and to progressive professionals, technicians and intellectuals, noting that all of them must defend the revolutionary plan as the most exemplary patriots.

The CST adds that communiques and posters are not enough to condemn the actions of the reaction and that it is necessary to respond decisively and firmly to the call for the defense of the revolutionary process. The CST noted that it is necessary that workers join the MPS to strengthen the defenses of the fatherland.

NEW MILITIA BATTALION BEING FORMED IN LEON

PA041346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Militia battalion No 4014 "Heroes and Martyrs of Veracruz" will be formed in Leon. It will be made up of young people of the neighborhoods of (Arbitas), Dolores, San Felipe, Zaragoza, La Providencia, San Jose, San Juan, El Recreo, El Laborio and others.

The battalion will be formed by mid-April and then it will leave for intensive training in a military school in Leon. It will subsequently leave for northern Nicaragua for surveillance work and to fight against the criminals and counter-revolutionaries.

OMAR CABEZAS URGES WOMEN TO FIGHT U.S. IMPERIALISM

PA041436 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] In the event to mark the death of Luisa Amanda Espinosa, Commander Omar Cabezas said today that the transformation of the new man and woman is the task of all Nicaraguans. Here is Commander Omar Cabezas in his speech at the Ciudad Jardin Plaza marking the 11th anniversary of the death in combat of Companera Luisa Amanda Espinosa, the vanguard woman in the liberation struggle of the Sandinist National Liberation Front:

[Begin recording] They want to make it difficult for us to build the new woman. Therefore, you, sisters and daughters of Luisa Amanda Espinosa, must be first in the frontline in the fight against U.S. imperialism. [applause] Therefore, you must join the militias. You must participate in the Sandinist Defense Committees. You must participate in all the activities of the revolution. Only by participating in all revolutionary activities can we consolidate this process. Only by building a new fatherland can we build a new woman.

If we don't consolidate the revolution, if we don't increase production, if we don't defend ourselves from the aggression of imperialism, how can we build a new fatherland and a new woman? In order to build a new fatherland in Nicaragua, the first thing that we have to do is defeat U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ADVISERS IN LIBERIA

FL041315 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Ministry officials have denied reports that Liberia has expelled Cuban military advisors. They noted that at no time has Cuba had any such personnel in Liberia. The alleged expulsion was reported by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and FRANCE PRESSE. The agencies claimed that Monrovia has decided to accept U.S. military advisors and expelled the Cubans already there. The Foreign Ministry says that the reports appear to be aimed at creating problems in Liberian-Cuban relations.

MALMIERCA TO INDIA FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

FL031117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of foreign relations, is on his way to New Delhi, India, to take part in a meeting of the foreign ministers designated by the nonaligned countries ministerial conference to find a solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Cuban foreign minister also plans to take part in the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned coordinating bureau scheduled for 16-18 April in Algiers to analyze the Namibia situation.

PARTY DELEGATION NAMED TO BULGARIAN CP CONGRESS

FL281507 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, is heading our party's delegation invited to the congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The highest level meeting of the communists of Georgi Dimitrov's fatherland will take place 31 March-3 April in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AIRLINES MEETING ENDS

FL261523 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The 16th meeting of directors of commercial airlines of socialist countries held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana ended yesterday with the signing of a final protocol. Party Politburo member Guillermo Garcia attended the signing of the document which was signed by the directors general of the nine airline enterprises that participated in the meeting. Others present included Ladislao Baranda, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of transportation.

The agreements contained in the protocol cover the results of the analyses and debates on various and important topics. They also include specific technical, commercial and operational cooperation programs.

INTERSPUTNIK EXPERTS END MEETING WITH PROTOCOL

FL210158 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The third meeting of experts of the International Communications System Intersputnik ended today in Havana with the signing of a protocol that reports and summarizes the agreements reached at the meeting. The chiefs of the delegations of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, GDR, Poland, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Algeria which participated in the meeting, signed the final document containing all the agreements reached at the meeting.

Ten topics were examined at the meeting. Several agreements also were reached, including one on improvement and better utilization of the system, which already is 10 years old and has two satellites [words indistinct] and the stationary five that cover the Indian Ocean area.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES TO ATTEND FISHERIES MEETING

FL200334 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The third fisheries meeting of nonaligned countries movement member countries will be held at the Palace of Conventions 8-10 April, Fish Industry Vice Minister Enrique Oltuski has announced at a press conference. The purpose of the meeting is cooperation among the Nonaligned Movement member countries, to examine what and how such cooperation should be and to establish financial and fisheries projects.

Cuba currently maintains fisheries cooperation with more than 20 countries. The third meeting to be held in Havana is a recommendation of the nonaligned countries sixth summit held in our country in 1979.

SUGARCANE DISEASES MEETING ENDS IN HAVANA

FL040026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] A high-level meeting of Latin American and Caribbean experts that has just concluded at Havana's Palace of Conventions has emphasized the need to join efforts to fight sugarcane smut and rust diseases. Our reporter Mario Gonzalez Valdes has details of the meeting:

[Begin recording] Luis Galvez, vice minister of the sugar industry, made the closing remarks at the high-level experts meeting on sugarcane smut and rust diseases. The meeting was held for 4 days at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Valdes mentioned the round tables and analyses made at the meeting in which the member countries of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries--GEPLACEA--explained their valuable experiences in the fight against these diseases and the practical measures that should be taken.

The sugar industry vice minister stressed that during examination of the current status of sugarcane fields on the American Continent, it became evident that combined action is urgently required to achieve the best protection.

The final document of the experts meeting states that smut and rust diseases have spread to the majority of countries on the continent and that it is estimated that all the sugarcane nations on this part of the world will be affected in a relatively short period of time.

At the closing session, (Raul Bajonero) of Mexico spoke in behalf of the delegates and he highlighted the magnificent development of the meeting because of the excellent analyses that were presented. He recognized Cuba's great advances on sugarcane research which the delegates wish to convey to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. [end recording]

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'SABOTAGE' IN LOS CONFERENCE

PA022043 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Apr 81

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Apparently inspired by the pirate films put on the market by its decadent movie machine, at the end of the 20th century Washington wants to become a belated master of the seas in a desperate effort to secure sources of raw materials to patch up an economy that is frankly falling apart. During the UN Conference on the Law of the Seas [LOS] convened this year which failed as a result of the White House's sabotage, imperial plans regarding the seas surfaced along with the U.S. contempt for the fair demands of the underdeveloped nations.

More than a decade after the first international meeting directed at regulating the exploitation of sea resources, U.S. hardheadedness and arrogance have prevented effective agreements on the matter. On 29 August 1980, the latest chapter in the controversial negotiations closed with the fashioning of an international authority entrusted with administering the seabed not claimed by any nation.

Prospecting and extraction must be done under the responsibility and control of that authority in the seabed deposits which are estimated to far exceed the hydrocarbons and metal reserves existing on the surface. These virtual treasures are sometimes hidden at great depths which makes them difficult and expensive to get at and extract while it is also considered necessary to invest an average of $1 billion to begin exploiting every underwater mine deposit.

The international agreement seeks to cover the cost with worldwide financing equivalent to the monetary contribution that every nation makes to the United Nations, which would entail the distribution of the benefits on an equal basis. Washington's monopolistic ambitions are also obstructed by the fact that right now more than 93 nations claim sovereignty over 200 miles of their coastal waters.

According to reports by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, in 1969 only 15 out of 103 riparian nations polled claimed a 200-mile sea boundary. Some 12 years later, that figure has practically been multiplied by six.

It must be borne in mind that if all coastal nations were to make that decision, 99 percent of the live sea resources which are currently exploited, as well as a large portion of the mineral resources located in the seabed, would come under national jurisdiction. However, Washington's reply has not been limited to the brazen boycotting of negotiations. Still, during the latest Geneva meeting the White House adopted a unilateral agreement allowing monopolies to exploit underwater resources in the Pacific.

U.S. law also favors consultations with other governments interested in promoting similar measures and provides for a system for safeguarding the rights presumably acquired by the transnationals over the mining sites, in the event that international organizations enact regulations on the matter.

The precedents of this challenge to the international community had been outlined by the former U.S. representative to the previous conferences on the law of the seas, Elliott Richardson, who in February 1979 said that his country would not accept domination over its vital interests by states lacking major investments in the development of this enormous resource.

Once again it becomes manifest that to the White House any measure that favors the end to the dependence of the underdeveloped nations is a serious attack on its interests.

HUNGARIAN ASSEMBLY VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES

FL310134 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 31 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Janos Peter, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and vice president of the Hungarian People's Republic National Assembly, arrived in our country today on an official visit. The members of the Party Central Committee, Raul Roa Garcia, acting president of the People's Government National Assembly, and Deputy Angel Moreno Boffil received the visitor and his delegation at Jose Marti Airport. Hungarian Ambassador to Cuba Jeno Jakus and other Cuban and Hungarian officials also were present.

Received by Malmierca

FL021714 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, has received Janos Peter, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic. Hungarian Ambassador to Cuba Jeno Jakus was in the delegation headed by Peter. Jesus Barreiro, the Foreign Ministry's director for socialist countries, was also present. Both leaders examined the most burning topics in international affairs and came out in favor of detente and peace with dignity among nations.

Received by Blas Roca

FL032109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the party Politburo and president of the people's government National Assembly, has received Janos Peter, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and vice president of his country's National Assembly. During their talks, Janos Peter and Blas Roca exchanged views on the work of the organs they direct and prospects for mutual cooperation in coming years.

URUGUAYAN FRONT LEADER URGES RENEWED SOLIDARITY

FL242155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Speaking today in Havana, Hugo Villar, executive secretary of the Uruguayan Broad Front Abroad, urged all the progressive forces in the world to renew their solidarity to rescue Uruguay's political prisoners from the claws of fascism.

Villar, who is in Cuba to attend the main festivities to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Broad Front, said that in the recent plebiscite in Uruguay there occurred a political convergence of objectives which was very encouraging for the masses. He underscored that the people not only defeated the fascist institutionalization bill but also opened new vistas in the struggle against the regime.

Villar noted that only the U.S. State Department supported the fascists in his country during the process to adopt the institutionalization bill that the people rejected.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

GDR Documents

FL020138 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Two important documents were signed today at the Foreign Relations Ministry. One deals with the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement drafted in accordance with the treaty of friendship between Cuba and the GDR which was signed by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Erich Honecker when the latter visited our country. The other document is a plan for implementation of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for this 5-year period [1981-85]. It concerns development and culture, science, higher education, radio and television, fisheries, libraries, exchange of scholarship students and other matters.

The documents were signed by Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera and GDR Ambassador to Cuba Harry Spindler.

GDR Geological Study

FL030046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Oscar A. Lopez, vice minister of mines and geology, and Friedrich Teller, deputy minister for geology of the GDR, signed a cooperation agreement in the field of geology in Havana today. After the signing, Lopez said the purpose of the agreement is a geological study of the national territory, primarily Camaguey Province, for development of the country according to its natural resources.

After signing the agreement, the Cuban vice minister of mines and geology expressed confidence in the success of the work given the high technology and sense of responsibility of the GDR specialists who, along with their Cuban colleagues, will contribute to positive results of the work.

For his part, the GDR deputy minister for geology stressed that in this manner a new phase in the relations between the two peoples and governments begins.

Tanzania Protocol

FL022113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The protocol of the fourth Cuban-Tanzanian intergovernmental session for economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed in Havana today by Ramon Darias, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization of our country, and Kighoma Malima, minister of state for economic affairs and planning of Tanzania. The areas included in the document are technical assistance, development of technical cadres, exchanges of delegations, technical training and trade.

During its stay in Havana, the Tanzanian delegation was received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Sergio del Valle, minister of public health; and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

Officials of the Construction, Sugar Industry and Fish Industry Ministries, Central Planning Board and State Committee for Standardization attended the signing ceremony.

CUBA CELEBRATES FIFTH ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY

FL281601 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The main ceremony to mark the 5th anniversary of the victory of the brother Angolan people has been held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. The closing remarks were made by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the party's Politburo.

The ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in Cuba, Mwaete Joao Baptista, preceded Perez Herrero at the speaker's podium and recalled the valuable solidary assistance that Cuba, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries extended Angola in the difficult days of the South African aggression. He also reiterated the adherence to the government led by President dos Santos to the postulates of scientific socialism and came out in favor of nonalignment. He stressed that his country supports Fidel's maxim that principles are not negotiable.

Also present at the ceremony were Cuban party and government leaders, representatives of the diplomatic corps, the Cuba-Africa Society, the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples and the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization.

The victory of the People's Republic of Angola over its enemies and the consecration of its existence as an independent nation mark a historic milestone in the struggle of African peoples against colonialism because the myth of South Africa's invincibility was destroyed.

The mercenaries were defeated and the peoples grew more aware of their strength then. This was said by Perez Herrero, who is also a member of the party's Secretariat, in his keynote speech.

Perez Herrero recalled the words of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, when he said that Angola had been an African "Giron," [reference to Bay of Pigs]. Expanding this line of thought, we could also say that from Angola onwards, all African peoples became a little more free, because the victory of the Angolan people was a revolutionary precedent and an example of historic import, Perez Herrero added. He also stressed that the collapse of colonial domination began with the biggest political and social upheaval of our times--the October socialist revolution--which triggered the crisis of imperialism and encouraged the will for struggle of the oppressed and exploited masses.

Perez Herrero noted the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime in its role as U.S. gendarme in Angola, Mozambique, and other nations in Africa's Southern Cone, especially the frontline countries. The U.S. representative at the United Nations herself, in an openly provocative and aggressive gesture against the African nations, received the head of espionage and international terrorism of South Africa and his disciple in the puppet regime of Namibia, Perez Herrero added. He called for efforts to stop the dangerous, aggressive plans of the Yankee imperialists and the South African racists.

After honoring the memory of Agostinho Neto, national hero of the People's Republic of Angola, Perez Herrero reiterated the solidarity of Cuba, the African nations, the socialist community and the social progress- and peace-loving governments with the Angolan people. We denounce the imperialists' new and despicable plans of aggression and urge the world to condemn any attempt against the Angolan people, Perez Herrero underscored. He then noted the development of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party under the leadership of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Concluding, Perez Herrero highlighted the internationalist aid of Cuba to the People's Republic of Angola and paid tribute to those who fell for the freedom of that brother country.

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS LPRP ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] Vietiane, 28 Mar (KPL)--The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba recently sent a message to the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] CC [Central Committee], greeting its 26th founding anniversary.

The message says:

"On the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the LPRP, we would like to convey our warm fraternal salutations to you, the party members and all the Lao people.

"Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the Lao people had scored great victories over the French colonialists, Japanese militarists, U.S. imperialists and the current Beijing big-nation hegemonists and expansionists.

"The Leo people have appreciably gained successes in ameliorating the economic situation in the country and simultanuously have strengthened relations of military solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea."

The message continues, "We would also like to reaffirm, on this auspicious occasion, our unconditional support to the propositions of the three Indochinese foreign ministers conference in order to peacefully solve the problems in this region."

The message finally wished the Lao party to score new and still greater successes inthe economic building and national defence. It also expressed the conviction that friendship and militant solidarity between Laos and Cuba will be further strengthened.